

THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO WORLD GEOGRAPHY



THE LITTLE FLOWER CO., MADRAS.

**THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO
WORLD GEOGRAPHY
(A GROUP)**

[For the use of IV, V & VI Forms]

AUTHOR:

R. SWAMINATHA AYYAR, B. A., L. T.,

*First Assistant, Municipal High School,
CUDDALORE.*



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PREFACE

This book is placed in the hands of the high school students not to serve as a text-book; it cannot be said to be a proper substitute for it; but it is indeed a safe and sure guide to the study of Geography as it contains exhaustive questions with answers whose chief merits are brevity and accuracy.

Some of the special merits of the book may be briefly indicated. The questions are exhaustive, based on every item of the syllabus; they are carefully selected and arranged according to the new type series. As map work plays an important part in the study of Geography, this aspect has received the most careful attention at the hands of the publishers.

The inclusion of an exhaustive number of maps for each of the continents is the great merit of this book. The blocks have been prepared with great care at much cost, since the map question in the geography paper carries more than 30% of the marks.

The author's aim in preparing a book with these merits and placing it in the hands of the student public is to afford all possible help to the students.

GEOGRAPHY

Syllabus issued by the Department
Under the 1929 Scheme.

I—SOUTHERN CONTINENTS, AUSTRALIA.

1. Relief and Rivers of Australia.
2. Climate of Australia. The seasonal distribution of temperature and rainfall.
3. Vegetation and animals; relation between rainfall and natural vegetation regions of Australia; peculiarity of its animal life.
4. Life and work of the people with special reference to (a) East Coast Region, (b) Murray-Darling Basin, (c) Mediterranean regions of West Australia and Victoria.
5. Favourable position for trading with lands around the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

AFRICA

6. Structure—effect upon the coastline, rivers and lakes of Africa, relief and drainage.
7. Climate and vegetation of Africa; apparent seasonal migration of the sun and the duplication of climatic and vegetation belts North and South of the Equator.
8. Chief Natural Regions of Africa.
9. Peoples of Africa.
10. Trade routes of the Indian Ocean.

SOUTH AMERICA.

11. Structure and relief; rivers.
12. Climate and vegetation of South America; the effect of a mountain barrier, of a cold current and of altitude upon rainfall and temperature; Andean Zones.
13. Peoples and States of South America; the importance of minerals in the past and present development of the continent.
14. Temperate countries of South America—Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.
15. Tropical countries of South America—Brazil—the world's chief storehouse of tropical products.
16. Revision of the three southern Continents.

II—NORTH AMERICA

1. Structure and relief; the work of rivers as illustrated on a large scale by the Colorado and Mississippi and as seen by actual observation of local streams.

2. Climate and vegetation; factors that modify climate as evidenced in North America; natural regions of North America.

3. Population and political divisions; immigration.

4. UNITED STATES:—

(a) North-eastern industrial and commercial region.

(b) South-eastern plantation region.

(c) Central farming region.

(d) The basins and mining regions of the Rockies.

(e) Pacific shorelands—fruit, grain, timber and minerals.

5. DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND:—

(a) Eastern Canada—agriculture, dairying, timber, fisheries, mining and manufacture.

(b) Prairie provinces.

(c) British Columbia.

6. Mexico, Central America and West Indies.

7. Transport and communications of North America and important links in round the world routes.

III—EURASIA AND INDIA.

1. Surface, relief and rivers of Eurasia.

2. Climate of Eurasia; the major climatic regions, comparison of temperature; conditions on east and west margins; effect of latitude and distance from the sea on range of temperature, causes of monsoons and their effect on climate of South-east Eurasia.

3. British Isles; relief; influence of the sea and climate upon the life and activities of the people; fisheries and farming; the chief industrial regions and their outlets.

4. Western Mainland of Europe—France—agriculture and industry; position of Paris and Marseilles. Belgium—plain of Flanders and the Sambre-Meuse Valley. Holland—a delta land reclaimed from the sea; its colonies and sea trade. Denmark—co-operative dairy farming. Germany—plain and plateau, forestry and development of special industries; industries of the Ruhr and Saxon coalfields.

5. Baltic Region—the new border states; Scandinavian peninsula—forestry and woodwork of Sweden.

6. Central Highlands of Europe; Czecho-Slovakia—its minerals and industries; agriculture of the Mid-Danubian plain. Alpine region—development of hydro-electric power and effect on industrial development.

7. Mediterranean region—influence of climate on plant adaptation and fruit culture. Spain—its mineral wealth but lack of coal. Italy—alluvial plain of Lombardy and its industrial development—peninsular Italy.

8. South-western lands of Asia—region of plateau and deserts with one important alluvial plain; its historical importance as a highway.

9. Central and Northern Eurasia—rich wheat and pasture lands of Rumanian and Russian plains—desert conditions of the Aral Sea Basin; tundra, taiga and steppe of Siberian plain, contrast development of this region with similar region in North America.

10. China—her dependencies. Effect of climate and relief upon occupations and industries.

11. Japan. A mountainous country, yet productive; agricultural, mineral and industrial development—importance of Korea.

12. South-east Asia and the East Indies.

13. Position, relief, soils and minerals of India and Burma.

14. Climate of India; her chief climatic regions; means of irrigation.

15. Vegetation and animal life of India.

16. Peoples of the Indian Empire.

17. Survey of the Provinces and States—

(a) Mountain States

(b) Great Plain.

(c) Plateau states and provinces.

(d) Madras.

(e) Bombay.

18. Occupations and industries of India.

19. Trade, transport and seaports.

20. Ceylon.

IV—THE WORLD.

1. Studies in climate—size and shape of the earth—movements of the earth, day and night, the seasons, annual and seasonal distribution of temperature, pressure winds and rainfall, ocean currents, natural vegetation.

2. Regions of the world—

- (1) Tundra and Ice-cap.
- (2) The Cold Forests.
- (3) Broad-leaved Forests.
- (4) Temperate grasslands.
- (5) Mediterranean Lands.
- (6) Desert Lands.
- (7) Equatorial forests and tropical grasslands.
- (8) Monsoon Lands.
- (9) Islands of the Pacific.
- (10) High mountain and plateau.
- (11) Industrial Regions of Europe.
- (12) Industrial Regions of North America.
- (13) Regions of the Empire.

NOTE:—The following items have been either omitted or modified under the transitory regulations for the public examination, 1937. Pupils appearing for 1938 and 1939 Examinations have to study the portion indicated in the syllabus printed above.

Australia:— "The seasonal distribution of temperature and rainfall." "Relation between rainfall and natural vegetation regions of Australia; peculiarity of its animal life." "Favourable position for trading with lands around the Pacific and Indian Oceans."

Africa:— "Apparent seasonal migration of the sun." "Peoples of Africa." "Trade routes of the Indian Ocean."

South America:— "The effect of a mountain barrier, of a cold current and of altitude upon rainfall and temperature." "The importance of minerals in the past and present development of the continent."

North America:— "The work of rivers as illustrated on a large scale by the Colorado and the Mississippi and as seen by actual observation of local streams." "Factors that modify climate as evidenced in North America."

Eurasia:— "Comparison of temperature conditions on east and west margins; effect of latitude and distance from the sea on range of temperature; causes of monsoons and their effect on climate of South-eastern Eurasia." "The new border-states." "Desert conditions of the Aral Sea basin; tundra, taiga and steppes of Siberian plain; contrast development of this region with the similar region in North America." Dependencies of China.

Part IV The World:— is completely omitted.

India in the 1929 syllabus is substituted by India according to the 1934 syllabus revision work in Form IV, as the latter has already been done in Form IV in 1934—1935.

(The omissions noted above give very substantial relief, tending to lighten the syllabus considerably. Part IV is omitted to give relief in the third term in the sixth form.)

World Region:— (part II of 1934 syllabus) is also omitted and should not be examined upon as most schools had not adjusted themselves to the new syllabus and could not cover beyond "India" in that syllabus, especially as the pupils had no text-book available during the year.

THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO 'A' GEOGRAPHY

AUSTRALIA

1. What does the term Australia mean?

It means Southern land.

2. What is Australasia?

Australia and New Zealand are together called Australasia.

3. Between what latitudes does the continent lie?

Between 10°S. and 40°S.

4. Between what meridians does it lie?

Between 112°E. and 153°E.

5. Which is the smallest continent and the biggest island?

Australia.

6. What is its area?

4 million square miles.

7. What line of latitude bisects the continent?

The Tropic of Capricorn.

8. Compare its position with that of India with reference to the Equator.

Australia lies in very much the same latitude south of the Equator as India is to the north of it.

9. Why did Australia remain long unknown?

Because it is remote from the principal trade routes of the world.

10. How is the coast line?

It is regular or not broken.

11. What other continents or countries have a similar coast line?

Africa, South America and India.

12. Name the chief inlets of Australia.

North—Gulf of Carpentaria.

South—Spencer gulf; St. Vincent Gulf, and Port Philip—The great Australian Bight.

S. E.—Port Jackson—the harbour of Sydney.

13. What is the great Barrier Reef?

It is a coral reef extending about 1200 miles off the coast of Queensland. It is broken up in several places forming low islands. It serves as a good fishing ground, as the shore is calm.

14. How is the Reef useful?

Between the reef and the shore, the water is calm. This helps sea-traffic along the coast. This calm water makes a good fishing ground for pearls and turtles.

15. (a) In a map of Australia, mark the relief of Australia.



G. of. C = Gulf of Carpentaria; T. St = Torres Strait;
C. Y = Cape York; C. Y. P = Cape York Peninsula;

B. B = Botany Bay; B. St = Bass Strait;
 E. B = Encounter Bay; K. T = Kangaroo Island; St.
 V. G = St. Vincent Gulf; S. G = Spencer Gulf; E. P
 Eyre Peninsula; G. A. B = Great Australian Bight; G.
 B = Geographie Bay; S. B = Sharks Bay C. L = Cape
 Londonderry. K. S = King Sound; M. I = Melville
 Island.



Reference:—

Rivers:—R. V = River Victoria; R. Fi = River Fitzroy; R. A = River Ashburton; R. G = River Gascoyne; R. M = River Murchison; R. S = River Swan; R. F = River Finkie; C. C = Coopers Creek; R. L = River Lachlan; R. M = River Murrumbidgee.

Mountains:—Gt. D. R = Great Dividing Range; N. E. Ra = New England Range; L. Ra = Liverpool Range; B. Mts = Blue Mountains; A. A = Australian Alps; K = Mt. Kosciusco; L. R = Lofly Range; F. Ra = Flinders Range; Ga. R = Gawler Range; G. Ra = Grey Range; S. Ra = Selwyn Range; M. Ra = Macdonnell Range; D. Ra = Darling Range; R. D = River Diamantina.

Lakes : L. E = Lake Eyre, L. F = Lake Frome, L. G = Lake Gardner, L. T = Lake Torrens, L. A = Lake Amadeus.

(b) Of these three regions which is the most important? Why?

The Eastern Highland region is the most important, because it is the most developed part of Australia with a fertile coastal plain. It is the best watered region with a large variety of cereals.

16. Name some other coral islands.

The Laccadives in the Arabian Sea.

17. Into how many physical divisions does the continent fall?

Into three : 1. The Eastern Highlands, 2. The Central Plains, 3. The Western Plateau.

18. What is the peculiarity about the mountains in the East?

They are not real mountains. They are only the edge of a plateau sloping gradually from east to west.

19. What is the mountain called?

The Great Dividing Range.

20. What are the different names given to this range?

New England Range, Liverpool Range and Blue Mountains in New South Wales and Australian Alps in Victoria.

21. Why are they called the Dividing Range?

They form a water-parting between the rivers flowing to the Pacific Ocean and those flowing inland.

22. What are the highest peaks?

Tiwarend and Kosciuszko in the Australian Alps.

23. Into how many parts is the central plain divided?

Into three portions by the Selwyn Range and the Grey Range (1) the coastal plains round the gulf of Carriernia.

(2) region round lake Eyre and (3) The Murray Darling basin.

24. a. What is the Riverina?

The richest part of the central plains - the land watered by the numerous tributaries of the Murray.

b. What is a rift valley? Where is it found in Australia?

A rift valley is formed by the parallel cracking of the earth's crust and the sinking of the middle portion. The lake Eyre and Spencer Gulf lie in a rift valley.

25. What is the nature of the plain along the Southern Coast?

It is an arid tract of limestone.

Vegetation is poor and the soil porous.

26. What is the nature of the western plateau?

It is made up of ancient rocks. It is almost level. Rainfall is poor. In the centre are the Murchison and other ranges.

27. Which is the best-watered part?

The east coast. Many streams flow into the Pacific.

28. What is the peculiarity about the east coast rivers?

They are short and swift as the seaward slope is steep. They have floods which give them power.

29. (a) Which is the most important river system?

The Murray Darling. The whole of the irrigated land in Australia is watered by the Murray and its tributaries.

(b) Account for the absence of a good harbour at the mouth of the Murray.

The river flows into a shallow lagoon shut off by a bar at its mouth.

30. Is the river navigable?

The Darling is navigable only in the rainy season. The Murray has a steadier flow. It is navigable for a great length of its course.

31. How is the navigation defective?

The river flows into a shallow lagoon and there is a sand bar at its mouth. This accounts for the absence of good harbours.

32. Which is the centre of the inland drainage system?

Lake Eyre.

33. Name the rivers that flow into this lake.

The Diamantina, Coppieters Creek and Eyres Creek.

34. Name the other lakes.

Lake Torrens, Lake Gardner and Lake Amadeus.

35. What is an artesian area in Australia?

There is a well sunk at some places on the earth's surface which made ground surface of water rise. Such rises water rises to a great height.

36. Name the artesian areas in Australia.

1. From the Gulf of Carpentaria to around the Darling.

2. The lower Murray basin.

3. The Nullarbar plain.

4. Western Australia.

37. Draw a map to show the artesian basins.

(Scale 1 cm to 100 miles, Stamp 10/1)

38. How is this water useful?

It is useful for agricultural purposes as it is suitable for stock raising and for domestic purposes.

39. (a) Name some rivers in Western Australia.

The Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton and Fitzroy. (Write Match on P 2)

(b) What are the defects of the Murray Darling basin? How are they remedied?

The chief defects are 1. The rivers are often flooded and 2. Owing to failure of rain, there is drought.

The defects are remedied by 1. the construction of dams and reservoirs and 2. sinking of artesian wells.

CLIMATE, RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

40. The climate is not much varied. Why?

The absence of hard physical features is the main reason of constant and the typical Chinese or Indian weather prevailing the day in and the night to make the climate dull.

41. Draw maps to show the isotherms for January and July.

Visit to P.O. P.O.

42. What are the winds that blow?

The S.E. Trade wind blows from May to October. All the year.

The N.W. Monsoon in the N. part of the country (not only, Nov. to Apr.)

1. The wind blows from the N.W. and it is dry and 350 S. or 400 S. (May to October)

43. Which part is dry?

The whole of the west being dry and the whole of the S. part of the country (the line of the)

44. Which is the Rain Shadow region?

The central part

45. Which parts receive the westerlies?

1. The whole of the S.E. and S.W. part of the country, the whole of the N. part of the country.

46. The greater part of the western plateau is arid. Why?

1. The whole of the Highlands cut off the influence of the sea from the whole of the country.

The whole of the country is in the same latitude as the other great deserts of the world.

2. The whole of the country is under pressure of condensation.

3. The whole of the country is under pressure of high pressure.

47. Which parts get rain throughout the year?

1. The whole of the country due to the S.E. Trades.

2. The whole of the country due to the Westerlies.

48. Which parts receive rain in winter?

1. S. W. of Western Australia.
2. South of Southern Australia.
3. Victoria.

There are Mediterranean regions.

49. (a) Which parts get rain in summer?

The North and the region round the Gulf of Carpentaria.

(b) Which currents influence Australia?

1. The cold S.W. South Atlantic current flowing from N.E. influences the E. shores.
2. The cold West Australian current flows S. to N. influences the W. Shores.

(c) How does latitude influence the climate?

The Tropic of Capricorn runs S. to N. and divides the making the S. cold everywhere but and the N. very warm.

(d) The Great Dividing Range is a very important climatic barrier. Explain.

It blocks the rain bearing S.E. Trade wind and sends the rain off to the E. S. bringing and the S. is a rain shadow region where and the S. is a rain shadow region.

50. Name the climatic regions into which the continent can be divided.

1. The Northern Region of Northern Australia.
2. The Tropical Region of Northern Australia.
3. The Southern Region of Southern Australia.
4. The Mediterranean Region of Southern Australia.
5. The Arid Middle West Region of Southern Australia.
6. The Tropic Region of Southern Australia.

VEGETATION

51. Into how many vegetation regions can you divide Australia? Where are they?

1. Tropical forests in the North and N.E. thick in the north, forests with papaya and banana with Maize and Sugar cane cultivated in some place.

2. Tropical grassland in the beyond the Tropical forests in the north, Queensland, at the coastal margin.

3. Warm Temperate forests along the S.E. Coast, south of the Tropical. When and where are groves where forests have been created.

4. Cold Temperate forests in the extreme south of Australia and Tasmania, where the climate is cold. When and where are groves where forests have been created, and Apricot.

5. The table land in the south the Murray-Darling basin, wetlands, wheat + grass in dry parts, olive + silk and sheep reared.

6. In the south, the lowlands, the south of Southern Victoria and Western Australia, the vine and grape cultivation.

7. In the south, the lowlands, the south of Victoria, the spring grass in the wetlands, the silk and sheep.

Note the close connection between climate and natural vegetation.

52. (a) To which family do the trees in Australia belong?

They belong to the Eucalypt family.

(b) What is the peculiarity of Australian trees?

1. They grow to a great height.

2. They do not shed their leaves in autumn, but give off their barks.

53. Give their characteristics.

They are in the Eucalypt family and grow to a great height and are valued for their timber and oil, got from their leaves.

54. Give the names of some of these trees

The Jarrah and the Karri timber used for railway sleepers, for ship-building and for lining the streets.

55. (a) What is the 'Mallee' scrub?

Bush consisting of a small kind of Eucalyptus found in Victoria.

(b) Compare the vegetation of the N Coast and S. Coast

The N Coast is a Mountain forest region growing tall trees. The S Coast is a Mediterranean region growing fruit trees.

(c) What are the occupations of the Mediterranean region?

Fruit-growing, sheep raising and preserving is refrigerating, wine and wool raising.

ANIMALS**56. How are the native animals peculiar? Name some.**

They are different from any animals elsewhere. They are not found elsewhere. They are better than any kept under young ones of the same kind.

Aboriginal people are the best and most of them are egg hunters and they are the best.

57. Give the names of some peculiar birds.

There is the quail, the kangaroo, the lyre bird having a wonderful tail.

58. Why are these animals found here?

Due to the isolated position of the continent for a very long time.

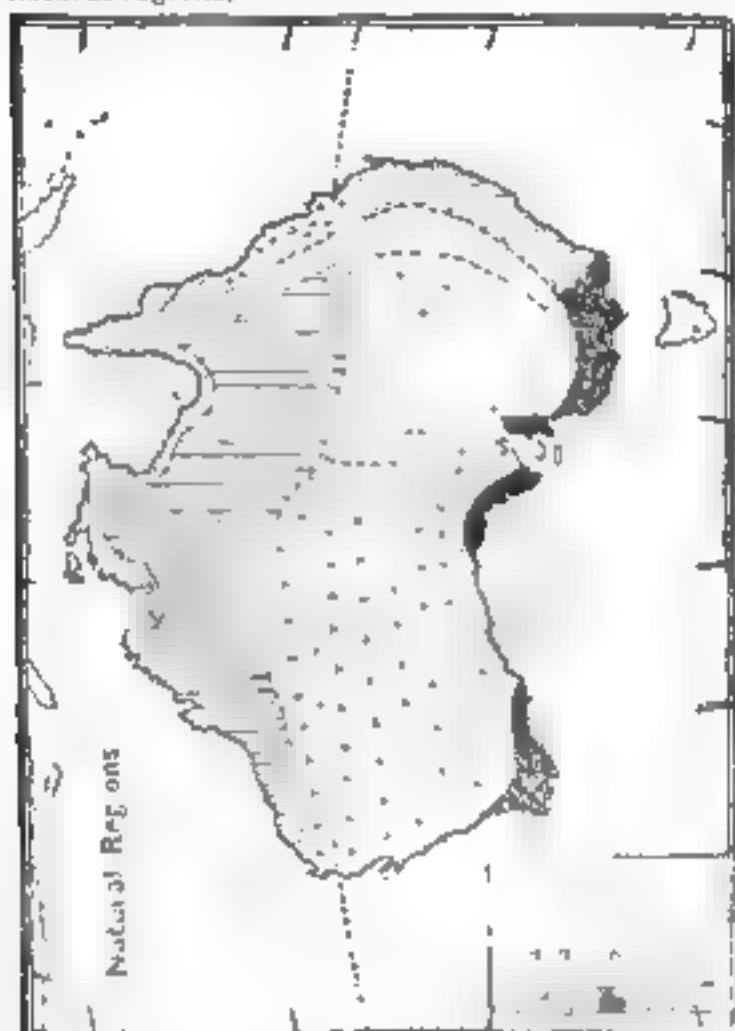
59. What has become of them now?

They are almost extinct.

60. What animals have been introduced?

Sheep, Cattle, Horses and rabbits.

61 (a) Draw a map of Australia showing the chief natural regions.



Reference

Monsoon forest = 2 Savanna = 3 Desert and Semidesert = 4 Steppes = 5 Mediterranean region

6. Warm Eastern Shorelands. 7. Cool Eastern Shorelands
8. Mountainous Forests

POPULATION

(b) What is the population of Australia?

Nearly $\pi \times 10^4$ m^2

62 What do you know of the people?

The rest are British immigrants and I see no signs

63. Why is the continent thinly peopled?

1. I and down a
2. It's difficult to reach.
3. There are and deserts.
4. The are and

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 1955. It discusses the author's interest in the subject of the book and the author's intention to write a book on the subject. The letter is signed by the author and dated 1955.

64. (a) The population is unequally distributed. How?

Most of the concentrated in 1970 in the areas and
New York State. The population in each of these
in 1970.

(b) Account for the great population of Victoria.

for the sake of the future, and the strengthening and upholding of the moral worth of the human body.

65. Who lived in the land when the whitemen came?

Black POWs

66 What do you know of their civilization?

They were not aware of what was going on and knew nothing of the use of the machine. They were not aware of the fact that the machine was being used to produce a false statement.

67 Where do they live now?

Some of the best land reserved for game is the tropic forest which is wander, and in the wilds of the interior.

68 Who explored Australia and when?

A famous long distance painted canvas Court,
Between the two.

69. Who were the first colonists?

A band of 730 convicts.

70. What was the occupation of the early settlers?

Farming.

71. (a) When did the number of settlers increase?

After 1851, when gold was discovered.

(b) Name one metal and one animal that attracted outsiders into Australia.

Gold and Sheep.

GOVERNMENT

72. What is the sort of government that Australia has?

A federation consisting of the six colonies and The Commonwealth of Australia.

73. What is the capital of the Commonwealth?

Canberra.

74. Name the capitals of the various states.

QUEENSLAND — BRISBANE

NEW SOUTH WALES — SYDNEY

VICTORIA — MELBOURNE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA — ADELAIDE

WEST AUSTRALIA — PERTH

TASMANIA — HOBART

NORFOLK ISLAND — NASSAU

INTERNAL AFFAIRS — COMMONWEALTH

The Government is by a Commonwealth Government.

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

75. What are the chief occupations of the people? Where are these carried on?

1. Sheep — New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia.

2. *Wool* is rearing in the coastal area and in the
tropical regions. In the latter regions the freezing is
important in the coastal south, due to the cold.

3. *Wool* is rearing in the coastal area and in the
S.W. part of the continent in Queensland and New South Wales.

4. *Wool* is rearing

APPLES — TASMANIA

VINE — MILD REGIONS

ORANGES AND

PEACHES } — NEW SOUTH WALES

PINEAPPLE } — QUEENSLAND

5. *Wool* is rearing

GOAT } — QUEENSLAND

GOLD } West Australia, Kangaroo Island and
Coolgardie.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Bathurst District
and Bendigo in Victoria.

SILVER LEAD — BROKEN HILL

COAL } New South Wales (North and South of
Sydney)

— VICTORIA

IRON — TASMANIA AND QUEENSLAND

6. *Wool* is rearing

TEXTILE TANNING, } — NEW SOUTH WALES

SHEPHERDING AND } — VICTORIA

ENGINEERING. } — VICTORIA

76. Why have not manufactures developed
rapidly in Australia?

1. There is scarcity of labour
2. There are no markets near by
3. Cheap manufactured goods are got from the old
industrial countries.

THE EAST COAST REGION

77. Where does it lie?

Between the great Dividing Range and the sea.

78. Into how many parts is it divided?

Into 2 parts: the Northern part (tropical and sub-tropical) and the Southern part (temperate). The coast of New South Wales with a characteristic to climate.

79. What are the products in the north?

Maize, Sugar and Tropical fruits like banana, mango, and goa.

80. What are the mining centres?

Molot Morgan and Charters Towers. Copper, Gold and Tin are mined.

81. Name two towns here.

Townsville and Rockhampton centres of the mining and pastoral districts.

82. Why is the southern part a very important region?

It has rain all through the year. It is more densely populated. Two of the five Australian cities are in this region.

83. What is the chief crop here?

Maize

84. What are the chief occupations of the people?

1. Agriculture
2. Cattle rearing for dairy products
3. Fruit-growing: apples and oranges
4. Mining: coal
5. Iron-smelting.

85. What is the chief coal port?

Newcastle.

86. What is the capital of Queensland? How is it important?

Brisbane—it has a good harbour. Half way up from it northwards to the plain tops and westward to the rich mining and pastoral districts.

86. (a) Why is Queensland economically backward?

On account of the mountainous nature of the state.

87 What is the capital of New South Wales?

Sydney on Port Jackson, one of the largest and finest harbours in the world. The Queen of the South is the other name for Sydney.

THE MURRAY DARLING BASIN**88 Where does it lie?**

It lies to the west of the Great Dividing Range. It is the region between generally to the west of the Darling River. It includes the lower reaches of the Murray and extends inland up to the mountains of the west.

89 What kind of climate does it have?

Warm temperate climate.

90 What about its rainfall?

It is generally too wet to grow wheat and desert conditions are rare in the basin.

91 What about its vegetation?

It is the home of the various kinds of the eucalyptus tree growing all over the basin.

It is also the home of the sheep, where the sheep is the chief product.

92 How are the Sheep farmers called?

They are called shearers and woolmen. They are with the sheep in the bush.

93 What are the chief difficulties of the sheep farm?

The chief difficulty is rabbits.

94 How is drought overcome?

The drought is overcome by the use of water and by digging.

95 How are rabbits destroyed?

They are destroyed by the use of poison.

96 What are the products of the Lower Murray basin?

The products of the Lower Murray basin are wheat, sheep, peaches, plums, peaches, figs and oranges.

97. Though what states does the Murray Darling flow?

To Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.

98. How do the states value the river?

Victoria and New South Wales for irrigation, S. Australia for irrigation.

99. What is the 'Mildura'?

A town in Victoria, the largest town in Victoria, on the banks of the Murray and the Darling. It is the largest town in the district.

100. What is the Wimmera district?

A district in the south-west of Victoria, named after the Murrumbidgee River, which flows through it. It is a fertile district, and is one of the best in Australia.

THE MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS

101. Name the Mediterranean regions in Australia.

Western Australia, 1891.

102. What is the most important part of Western Australia?

The Mediterranean region, 1891.

103. In how many parts is this divided? What are they?

Two parts, the northern and the southern. The northern is the most important.

104. What is the other name given to this region?

1891.

105. What trees grow in the forest region?

The Eucalyptus and the Kauri.

106. What industry is carried on here?

1891.

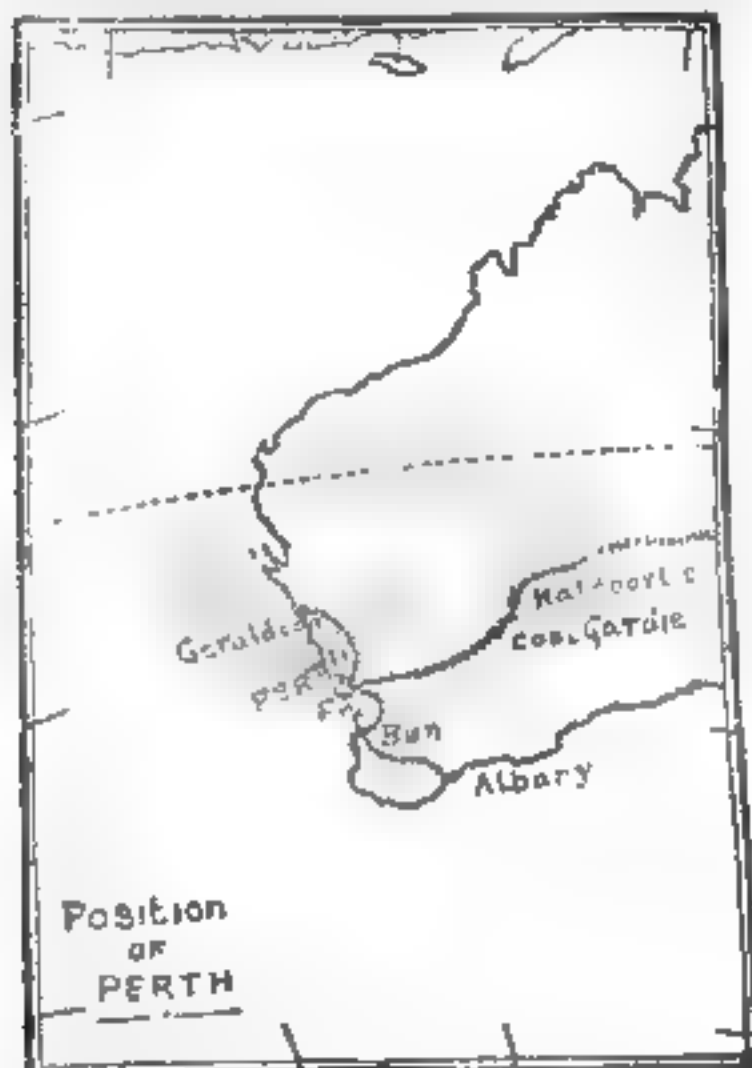
107. What is the fruit belt?

A district in the south-east of the Mediterranean region, 1891.

108. Discuss the importance of Perth with the aid of a sketch map.

Perth is the capital of Western Australia. It is the largest city in the state, and is one of the most important ports in Australia. It is situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean, and is the only port in the state which is open to the sea throughout the year. It is the only port in the state which is open to the sea throughout the year.

to Geraldton (the gold port), to Bunbury
 A and east to the d,



Per = Perambantly Per =

109. (a) Mention 2 gold fields on the border of the desert.

Is. and gold fields.

(b) Mention the chief products of Tasmania.

Wool, sugar, beef, fruit, etc.

110. How is the inhabited part of West Australia separated from S. Australia?

By the arid zone, the table land, and the Australian desert.

111. Which are the thickly peopled parts of S. Australia?

The river valleys, Spencer Bay, St. Vincent Gulf, and the Mediterranean regions.

112. How is the northern part?

It is dry.

113. What is its capital?

Adelaide.

114. What are the products?

Wool, wheat, etc.

115. Where is Port Augusta?

It is situated on the Gulf of St. Vincent, at the mouth of two rivers.

116. Which is the smallest Australian state?

N.

117. Why is it densely peopled?

It is fertile.

It is peopled.

It is suitable for European settlement.

4. It is a source of minerals.

5. It is rich in minerals.

118. Explain the importance of Melbourne with a sketch map.

Melbourne is situated on the coast of Victoria, at the mouth of the Yarra River. It is one of the largest cities in Australia, and is a great port and manufacturing centre.

is the outlet for the products of the several natural regions.



COMMUNICATIONS AND TRADE

119 What are the chief means of communication?

- 1 Steamers round the coast carrying traffic

2. Railways.
3. Aeroplanes.
4. Motor Cars.

120. Name two important lines.

1. The trans continental line from Perth to Kalgoorlie, thence to Port Augusta, Spencer gulf, and thence to the towns in Eastern Australia.

2. Another, from Port Augusta in the south to Port Darwin in the north, right across the country. It has been taken as far as Oodnadatta and Alice Springs.

121. Why is not a through-journey impossible?

The railways on different stages are not uniform in gauge.

122. Why do most of the towns lie on the coast?

1. The settlers are from other lands and they make the first settlements on the coast.

2. The coast lands are more fertile than the interior.

123. What is the nature of the inland towns?

They are mining centres or collecting centres for agricultural produce.

124. What is the nature of the exports?

They are food stuffs and raw materials, for Australia is a growing country—a land of primary production.

125. Give the exports in order of importance.

Wool, wheat and flour, horses, hides, skins, gold and silver, other minerals, beef and mutton.

126. What are the chief imports?

Motor cars, Cotton goods, Machinery, Silk goods, Woollen goods, Paper things, Cosmetics.

127. What are the countries with which Australia trades?

Great Britain, other countries of Western Europe, U. S. A. and Japan.

128. Why is most of the trade carried on with Britain?

It is on account of the political and personal connection.

between the two countries. Australia follows the *Preferential Tariff* system as a result of which, imports from the British Empire are taxed less than goods from other countries.

129. What is the distance from Melbourne to London?

11,400 miles via Cape. 11,300 miles via Suez canal.

130. What is the distance between America and Australia?

Sydney to San Francisco—6,500 miles.

 " " New York via Panama Canal 9,400 miles.

NEW ZEALAND

131. Between what latitudes does this lie?

Between 34° S. and 47° S.

132. What are the two islands that go to form New Zealand? What separates them?

North Island and South Island. Cook Strait separates them.

133. What winds blow here?

The N. W. and S. E. Trades and Westerlies.

134. What is the nature of the climate?

Temperate equable climate.

135. What is the Vegetation here?

English vegetation grown in selected parts, fruit, flowers and English plants.

136. What are the industries?

Sheep-rearing is the dominant and meat and wool are important in the North Island, dairy-farming is more important.

Fruit, growing in both islands, apples and pears are the chief fruits.

137. Which is the longest tunnel in the British Empire?

The *Otira* tunnel piercing the Southern Alps for nearly 5 miles.

138. What are the chief exports?

Wool, mutton, butter and cheese

Note

1. That the South Island has a fiorded coast—line (S. W.)

In the North Island, the mountains are in the east and the plain is in the west.

2. In the South Island, the mountains are on the west and the plain is to the east.

3. The plains here are called *Cannery Plains*.4. The occupations of the people are *Sheep-rearing* and *meat-rearing*.

5. In the North Island cattle are reared for dairy products.

139. Say whether the following statements are true or not. If true, write 'yes,' if not, write 'no.'

About 1000 miles to the east of Australia lies New Zealand. (Yes)

1. The Eastern Highlands of Australia are fold mountains. (No)

2. The only important river system in Australia is the Murray Darling. (Yes)

3. The hottest month in Australia, as a rule, is to the south of the Equator. (No)

4. The central plain is rained by the Eastern Highlands. (Yes)

5. The rain shadow region is in the track of the Westerlies and gets rain at all seasons. (No)

6. The duck-billed platypus is half bird and half animal. (Yes)

7. The first settlers in Australia were convicts. (Yes)

8. The Tasmanians are now extinct. (Yes)

9. Queensland is the plantation region of Australia. Silky oak, eucalypt and sandalwood grow there. (Yes)

10. Dairy farming is more important than meat-making in the cooler states. (Yes)

12. Sydney, Australia's greatest port is the capital of Queensland. (No)

13. The west coast of New Zealand has more rain than the East Coast. (Yes)

14. South Island leads in meat and wool production but North Island takes the first place for dairy farming. (Yes)

15. The Kauri pine is a very important tree growing in the North Island. (Yes)

16. New Zealand lies in the same latitude as South China. (No)

140. Fill up the blanks:

1. The roughest part of the central plateau is called the —. (Riverina)

2. The — 3 is a coral atoll 100 miles long lying on the coast of—4. 1 Great Barrier Reef 3 and 4 Queensland

3. In summer the — 2 monsoon blows from the Indian Sea. (1 North 2 West)

4. The — 1 scrub occurs in Victoria. 1 mallee

5. The most common trees of the Australian forests belong to the— 1 —. (1 Eucalyptus 2 gum)

6. The — 1 of gold fields in western Australia are—2 and 2 — 1 Kalbarrie 2 Coolgardie

7. — is the capital of the Australian Federal government. Canberra

8. The agricultural lands are mainly along the eastern — 1 and in the valleys of the eastern — 2 highlands.

9. Queensland has such tropical fruits as the — 1 — 2 — 3 and—4. 1 pine apple 2 mango 3 banana 4 guava

10. — 1 — 2 is the harbour on which Sydney stands. 1 Port 2 Jackson

1. — has the best natural harbour in Queensland. Brisbane

2. British New Guinea or — as it is called is under the control of the Australian government. (Papua)

AFRICA

POSITION, SIZE, COASTLINE

1/ What are the 4 points at which Africa touches Europe?

1. The Strait of Gibraltar 2. Sicily 3. Suez 4. The Strait of Bab el Mandeb.

2. Between what latitudes does it lie?

37° N and 35° S

3. Where does the Equator pass through?

The Equator passes through the middle of the continent.

4/ What is the area of the continent?

11 1/2 million sq. miles

5. What is the nature of the coast line?

It is regular.

6. What is the nature of the islands in the Atlantic?

They are volcanic in origin.

7/ Where is Madagascar?

It is an island to the S. E. of Africa separated from the continent by the Mozambique Channel.

8. Name the other islands.

Malagasy is in the Indian Ocean. St. Helena, Canary and Madeira are in the Atlantic.

9. Why is the coast line useless?

It is broken. It has no inlet or outlet. Some parts are rocky and never struck by the sea.

10. What is the central meridian running through the continent?

20° E Longitude.

11. (a) What is the peculiarity about the situation of the continent?

It extends symmetrically to about the same distance on either side of the Equator. The two Tropics pass through the continent.

(b) Why is Africa called the dark continent?

Until the latter half of the 19th century much of the continent remained unknown. The great desert barrier of the Sahara, the rapids and falls in the rivers, the unbroken coast-line, the absence of harbours, the swampy malaria coast—these made it difficult for explorers to get into the land.

RELIEF AND RIVERS**12. How is the structure of Africa?**

It is a great plateau with a narrow coastal plain. The plateau is like the Deccan or West Australian plateau, it is higher to the south than to the north.

13. What are the highland Regions?

1. The Atlas Mountain System in the north.
2. The low plateau to the south of the Atlas.
3. The High plateau which is the southern portion of the continent. (Vide Relief Map P. 27)

14. Are there lowland regions?

Yes, there is a narrow coastal plain all round.

15. Write a note on the Atlas?

There are fold mountains. They run in three parallel ranges: 1. The *Tell Atlas* 2. the *Great Atlas* 3. the *Saharan Atlas*.

16. What is the Tell?

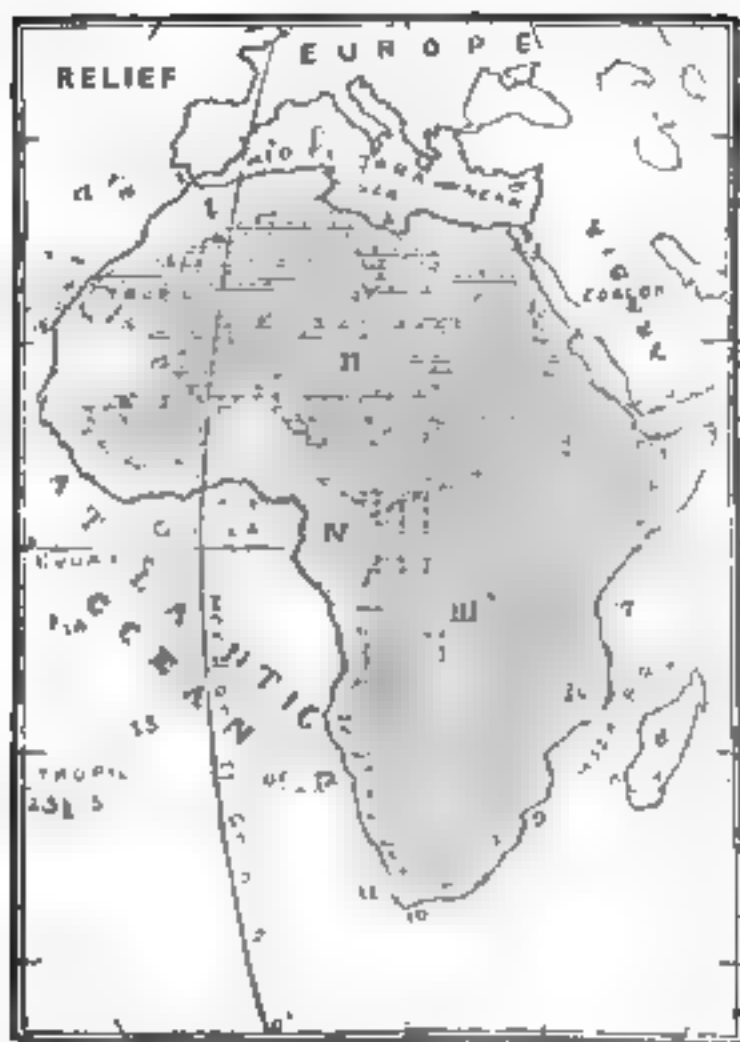
Between the Tell Atlas and the coast there is a fertile tract of hills and valleys. This is called the *Tell*. Vine and other fruits are grown here.

17. What are Shotts?

Between the Atlas ridges there is a plateau. It contains a number of salt lakes. These are called *Shotts*.

18. Where is the low plateau? What does it consist of?

It extends from the Atlantic coast to the Nile valley in the North. It consists of two deserts—the *Sahara* and the *Libyan*. The *Tibesti* mountains are in the centre.



Relief Regions.

Reference I = Atlas Region. II = The Low Plateau Region. III = The High Plateau Region. IV = The Narrow Coastal Plain.

1 Strait of Gibraltar 2 Gulf of Syria 3 Suez Canal
 4 Red Sea 5 Strait of Bab el Mandeb. 6 Gulf of Aden,
 7 is. of Zanzibar 8 Madagascar 9 Delagoa Bay,
 10 Cape Agulhas 11 Cape of Good Hope 12 Walvis
 Bay 13 St. Helena 14 Island of Ascension. 15 Cape
 Verde Is. 16 Canary Is. 17 Madeira.

19.] Where are the off-shoots of the High plateau in the south?

1. Running parallel to the Gulf of Guinea. 2. across the low plateau to the Libyan mountains. 3. through Abyssinia to the shores of the Red Sea.

20. What is the Drakensberg?

It is the highest part of the plateau in Natal.

21. What are the Karroos?

In Cape Colony, the plateau descends to the sea in terraces. One is the Great Karroo and the next lower one is the Little Karroo.

23.] Mention a few peaks in Africa.

Kilimanjaro, Kenia and Egon.

23.] What is a Rift valley?

This is a valley with steep side formed by the subsidence of the Earth's crust.

24.] Where is the Rift Valley in Africa? What lakes lie there?

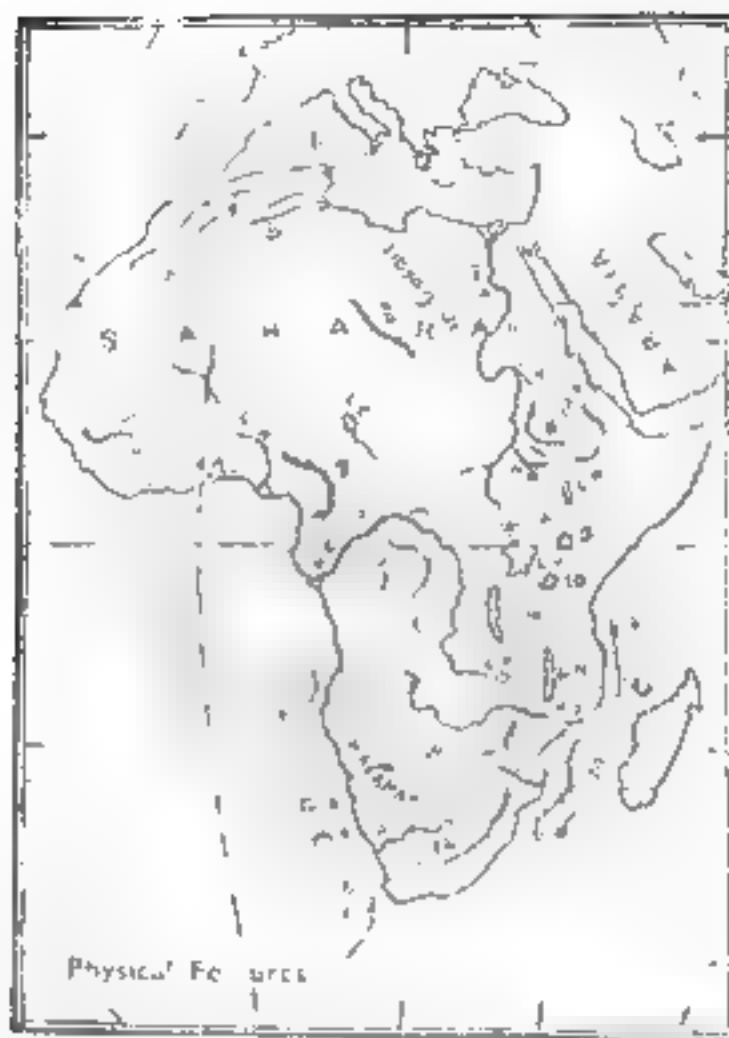
From the middle of the Red Sea to South Africa. Lakes Victoria, Nyassa and Tanganyika.

25.] What were the obstacles to exploration?

1. The great desert barrier of the Sahara.
2. The rapids and falls in the rivers.
3. The unbroken coast-line.
4. The swampy malaria coast.

26.] What are the other lakes?

Lake Nyanza whose waters overflow to the Nile, Lakes Edward and Albert. (See Map on Physical features P. 29.)



Physical Features.

Reference Rivers R A = River Adara; R B = River Blue Nile; R Z = River Zambesi; R L = River Limpopo; V F = Victoria Falls; R O = River Orange

Lakes L. T. = Lake Tsana, L. C. = Lake Chad, L. B. = Lake Rudolf, L. V. = Lake Victoria, L. Ta. = Lake Tanganyika, L. B. Lake Bangweulu, L. N. = Lake Nyasa, L. N. G. = Lake Ngami, A. = Lake Shari.

Mountains 1. Tell Atlas, 2. Great Atlas, 3. Sahara Atlas, 4. T. W. M. Mountains, 5. Fula Jallon Highlands, 6. Cameroons, 7. Abyssinian Mountains, 8. Mt. Kenya, 9. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 10. Malagasy Mts., 11. Drakensburg Mountains, 12. Katroos.

B. C. = Benguela Current, M. C. = Mozambique Current

27. Name the chief rivers of Africa

1. The Nile, 2. The Congo, 3. The Niger, 4. the Zambesi. (Use map)

28. What are the peculiarities about them?

They all combine the upper stage of rivers—the mountain stage, valley stage and plain stage. They rise on one side of the plateau and have a long navigable mud-creek over its surface. Then they cut through the rim of the plateau, and descend by rapids to the plain. They are all navigable inland.

29. Why is this so?

This is due to the absence of one mountain range and to the position of the continent.

30. Most of the rivers rise in Equatorial Africa. Why?

Equatorial Africa is a region of very heavy rainfall.

31. What two rivers form the Nile? Where do they meet?

The Nile is formed from Victoria Nyanza and the Blue Nile from Abyssinia. They meet at Khartoum.

32. How does the Nile resemble the Indus?

Beyond Herber it flows through a desert region, e.g., Egypt, where the Nile fertilizes as the Indus does Sindher.

33. How are the floods in the Nile caused?

They are caused by the monsoon rains in Abyssinia.

34. ✓ 'Egypt is the gift of the Nile' How?

It is the Nile river that prevents Egypt from being a continuation of the Sahara desert.

35. How are floods in the rivers controlled?

By dams, as at Assuan and Sennar.

36. ✓ How is the Congo important?

It is the largest river and flows through the interior of Africa.

37. ✓ Compare this with the Amazon.

Both have numerous tributaries. They flow through the Equatorial region where the soil is very fertile. Their basins are covered with dense rain forests.

38. ✓ How is the Niger important?

It is the chief river of West Africa. It forms a natural highway into the heart of the continent.

39. ✓ What is the nature of the land through which it flows?

First savannah (tropical grasslands) and then tropical forests of Nigeria.

40. Trace the course of the Zambesi.

It rises in a swampy region near Lake Bangweulu, flows south, covered with a dense rain forest, and then flows north. It flows through a plateau and ends up in the Indian Ocean.

The lower part of the course is through the heights of Portuguese East Africa. It is the longest river in Africa.

41. Name the two small rivers in Southern Africa.

The Orange and the Limpopo.

42. (a) What are the areas of inland drainage?

Lake Chad, Ngami and Okavango.

(b) The Sahara extends right through the continent while the Kalahari is restricted to the western margin only. Why?

The Sahara is influenced by the dry N.E. Trades. The Kalahari, on the other hand, is irrigated on the east

by the Drakensberg mountains which obstruct the rain-bearing S. E. Trade, rain being heavy rains to the Eastern margin. The western margin is more thus rendered dry which causes the formation of the Karahari in the western margin.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

43 What peculiarities do you note about climate?

1. The continent extends to about the same latitude on either side of the Equator, so when it is winter in the north it is summer to the South. When it is summer in the north it is winter to the south. May to October is a summer months for Northern half and November to April are summer months for Southern half.

2. The climate regions are arranged symmetrically on either side of the Equator. This is what is called the duplication of climate belts.

3. The whole continent is a plateau; so the climate is comparatively uniform throughout.

44 Why is south Africa cool in summer also?

1. It is a great part of the continent. It is 400 ft above sea level. It comes in the cold current and the Benguela current flowing from the west coast. So it is cool.

45 Why is the mean annual temperature higher than that of any other continent?

1. It is a continent in the southern part of the Tropics.

46 What current flows through East coast?

A warm current called the Agulhas current.

47 What is the effect of currents on climate?

The east coast is rendered hot and the west coast, cool.

48 What are the winds that blow?

January

Northern winter & S. Africa Summer

S. E. Trade on the South coast rain in the east coast than in the west.

N. E. Trades in the Nile valley and the Sahara, and wind no rain

S. W. Wind Trades in the Atlas region.

July

North of Summer and Southern Winter.

N. W. Anti Trades—extreme S. W. (Cape region).

S. E. Trades—south of the Equator

N. E. Trades—North of the Equator, still a land wind, no rain

S. W. Monsoons—Gulf of Guinea region

49. Give an account of the rainfall of Africa.

1 The Atlas Region.	Winter rain in Jan.	S. W. Anti Trades
2 The Cape Region.	Winter rain in July.	N. W. Anti Trades.
3 The Sahara.	No rain.	N. E. Trades dry and warm.
4 The Equatorial Belt.	Rain all the year	Equatorial rain.
5 S. E. Africa.	Summer rain.	S. E. Trades
6 The Highlands.	No rain.	S. Trade, all the year, dry

50. What do you mean by saying that 'the rain follows the sun'?

In Africa, in July, i.e. Northern summer the winds swing round to the North, and in January, i.e. Southern summer they move round to the south. The rain moves with the wind. Hence the saying.

51 a. Name the climatic regions of Africa

1 *Tropical climate*—always hot and wet found along the Equator

2 *The Tropical climate*—rain in summer, dry in the cool season, found north and south of the Equator

3. *Desert climate*, dry at all seasons, found along the High Pressure belts in the north and south. Northern desert, Sahara and southern desert, Kalahari.

4. *The Mediterranean climate* found on N. W. and S. W. of the continents.

5. *Temperate Grasslands* lie to the east of the desert in South Africa. Cool in winter and hot in summer.

6. *The S. E. Coast* has a warm temperate climate.

N. B. Thus there is a symmetry in climatic regions.

b. **How do you account for the symmetry in climatic regions?**

i. Extension of the continent to about the same latitude on either side of the equator.

The general uniformity of relief with only high transverse mountain barrier.

52. **What is the Sudan climate? Why is it so called?**

It is otherwise called the *Tropical climate*. It is found on either side of the Equatorial region. It is a heavy and opaque white sun is overhead in the mid season. Here rains are dry. Since this climate is at the heart of Sudan, it is called the Sudan climate.

53. a. **The Mediterranean regions have no rain in summer. Why?**

During Northern summer, the A. T. C. moves further north and the westerly winds from the equator are driven away by the shift further south. Hence there is no rain in these regions in summer.

b. **Why is the mean annual temperature higher than that of any other continent?**

Because the continent lies within the tropics.

c. **How is this heat moderated in the East and South?**

By altitude as in the high plateau regions of South and East.

d. Why are the coastal margins on the east near the equator unhealthy?

Because they are hot, moist and feverish.

54. What are the natural vegetation belts? Write a note on each.

1. *The Equatorial forests*—hot and wet found along the Equator in the Congo basin and the Guinea Coast, and on the east coast strip.

2. *The Savannas or Tropical grasslands* on either side of the Equator.

3. *Deserts* beyond the Savannas both in the north and south.

4. *The Temperate Grasslands* in the South-east of the plateau of S. Africa. The coast is covered with warm-temperate forest.

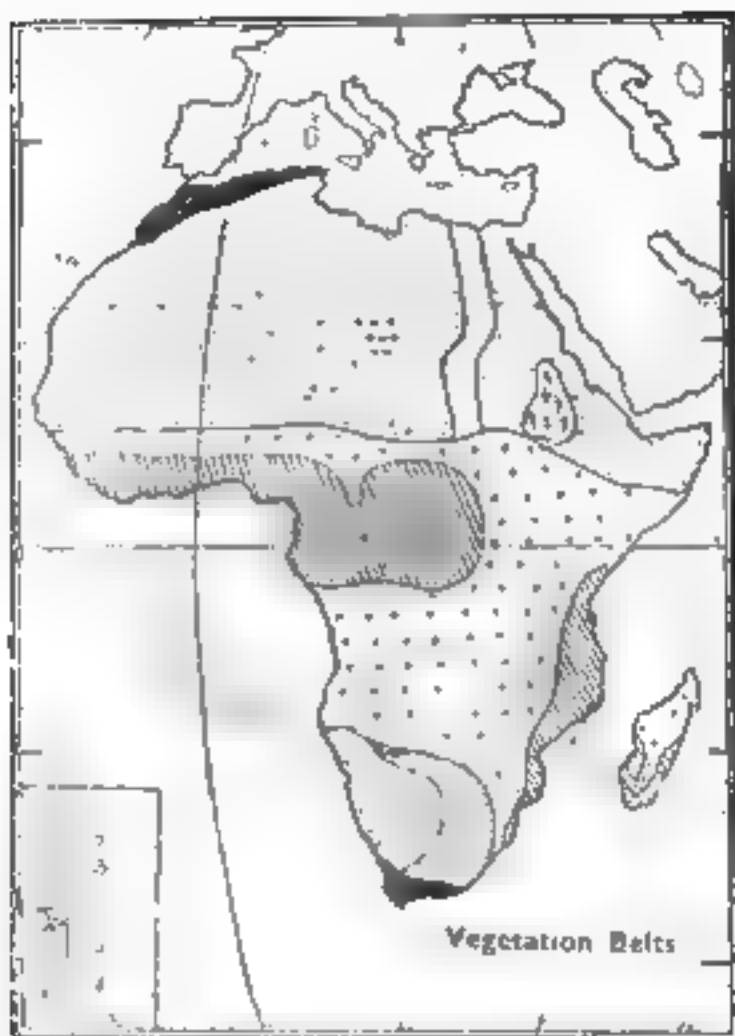
5. *The Mediterranean vegetation* along the coast of N. Africa, S. W. Africa, and S. W. Africa. (See Map)

55. What is the 'veld'?

This is the temperate grassland region in the S. E. of South Africa. Soils are low and temperate zone is one of aridities.

56. What are the products of the various Natural Regions?

Equatorial Forests	{ Rubber, kinmahogany, and ebony, rubber, oil palm, and cocoa, ivory.
Grass lands	{ Temperate { Cattle and sheep rearing Maize is grown Cotton and fruits.
	{ Tropical { Cattle and sheep from the herds tree, Copra, rice, and English vegetables.



Reference -

1. - Hot wet forests 2. - Savannas. 3. - Desert and Semi-desert region. 4. - Temperate grasslands 5. - Mediterranean region. 6. - Nile Oasis belt 7. - Woodlands.

Deserts— Date palm in the oases.

Med. Region— Fruits like olives, lemons, oranges and grapes.

The lower Nile valley— Cotton, sugar cane, maize and wheat.

57. What animals are found in the following regions?

1. Equatorial Forests. 2. The Savanna.
3. Deserts. 4. Scrublands.

1. Elephants, Man monkeys and crocodiles in rivers.
2. The giraffe, lion, zebra, rhinoceros and hippopotamus.

3. Camels.

4. Ostriches.

58. How is the Nile valley irrigated?

It is irrigated on the basin system i.e. land is flooded to a depth of 3 feet during floods. When the water has run off, wheat, maize, barley and beans are sown.

59. a. How is the Nile Delta irrigated?

It is irrigated by the perennial system. Canals containing water all through the year bring water for cultivation.

b. Name the two important irrigation dams of the Nile.

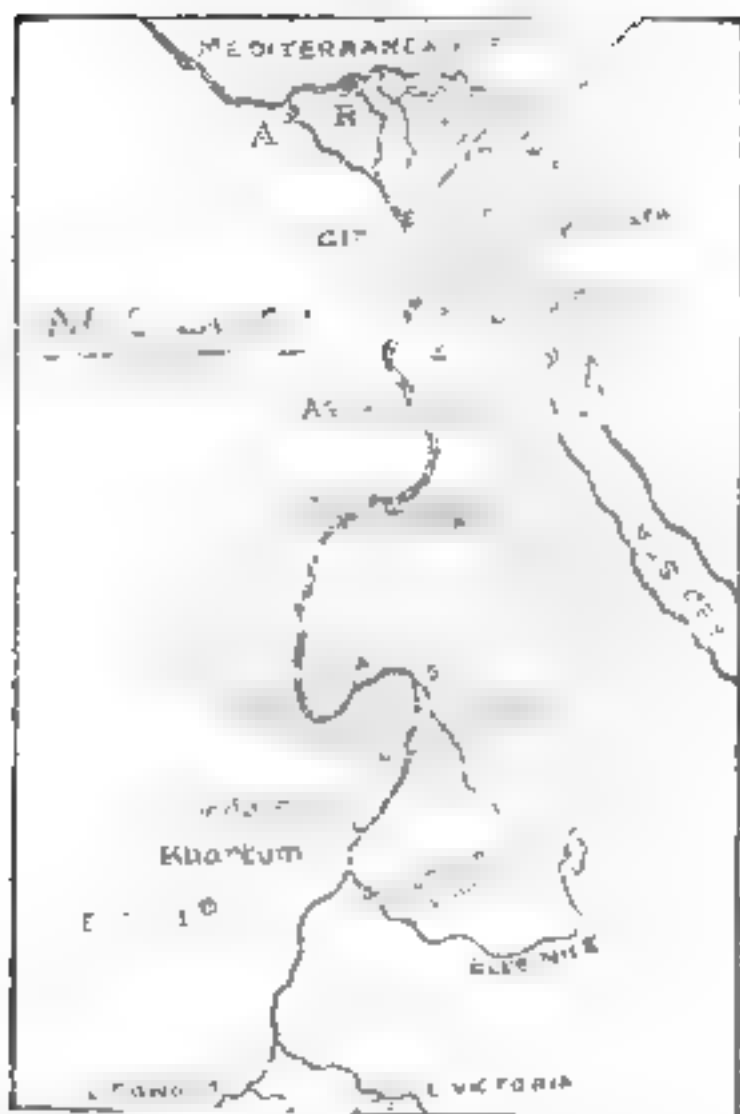
1. Over the Nile (Main river) called the Aswan dam controlling the irrigation of upper Egypt.

2. Over the Blue Nile at Makewar called the Semier dam irrigating vast areas of the south between the White and the Blue Nile in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

60. a. Show the importance of Cairo.

It is the centre of the Delta railway system. It is connected by rail with ports like Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta, Suez and Port Said. The Imperial Airways route passes through Cairo.

b. Draw a diagram to illustrate the importance of Cairo and to show the Nile lands. Indicate the Suez Canal also.



Reference

A=Alexandria R=Rosetta D=Damietta

61. What are the occupations of the people of South Africa?

1. Mining—Gold, diamonds and coal.

2. Agriculture—in the Coastal plain and in Natal—crops, wheat and maize, Fruit—growing in Cape Country.

3. Pastoral Work—drier parts like the Karroo—cattle farms, sheep and cattle rearing in Cape Colony and the Veld.

62. Why is Kenya suitable for European settlement?

1. It is high and has a temperate climate.

63. Which parts of Africa are best suited for European settlement? Why?

1. The Mediterranean regions of the North and the South—Moderate equable climate.

2. The temperate grasslands of S. Africa—Temperate Climate.

3. The higher parts of the Eastern and Southern Savanna—These lands are sufficiently cool on account of altitude.

64. What are the chief products?

Coffee and English vegetables.

65. Name the chief natural regions of Natal

1. A hot coastal zone, producing sugarcane, tea, pine-apple and oranges.

2. A temperate zone where cereals, apples and plums are grown.

3. A high pastoral zone devoted to sheep-rearing.

PEOPLES.

66. The Sahara acts as a barrier to the human race. How?

To the north of this desert, the people are Arabs and Egyptians—similar to those of Europe. To the south, the people are Negroes, black people.

Further the desert is so vast that it stood in the way of human emigration to the South in the past.

66. Describe the Negroes.

They are a fine, tall, strong men with black skin and curly hair. They are intelligent and are able to learn a lot, if taught properly. They are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

67. How do the African natives differ from the natives of Australia?

1. The former are bigger, stronger and more intelligent.
2. Their number is increasing.
3. The white people did not find the land uninhabited and uncultivated.

68. Into how many groups are the Negroes divided?

They fall into two groups: the Sudanic Negroes in North and Central Africa and the Bantu Negroes in Central and South Africa.

69. Mention the chief branches of the Bantus.

The Zulus, the Xosos, the Bechuanas—are called the Kaffirs.

70. Who are the Pygmies?

These are a curious race of small men no taller than a boy of 12. They live in the Congo basin. They are very backward.

MINERALS.

71. What are the chief minerals found and where are they worked?

1. Gold—In the Transvaal, Rhodesia, the Gold Coast.
2. Diamonds—In Kimberley in the Cape Province S. W. Africa.
3. Coal—Natal and the Transvaal.
4. Copper—Katanga (Congo).

TRADE ROUTES, TOWNS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

72. What are the chief means of communication?

1. By sea in steamers. 2. Rivers. 3. Roads and railways. 4. Airways.

73. What is the obstacle to communication by sea along the coast?

The absence of good harbours in the West coast.

74. 'The methods of transporting goods are closely related to the geographical conditions of the places where they are adopted'— Give some instances.

1. In the forests of W. Africa and Equatorial Africa human carriers are employed to take ivory and rubber.

2. In the desert, journeys are done by camel.

3. In the Atlas region, the mule is the beast of burden.

4. In the Tropical savannah, the ox is used.

75. How is the Sahara crossed?

By Caravans.

76. What is the great terror to the Caravan traveller?

The ashroon or desert sand-storm.

77. How is the journey from Algiers to Timbuctu done?

By desert cars with 'Caterpillar wheels'. At nights, those can be turned into sleeping cars.

78. Why is road communication difficult?

Good roads are not in existence. In Central Africa there is an insect called the tse tse fly which bites and kills cattle and horses.

79. Where do you find a net work of railways?

In the north, south-east, south and near the Congo.

80. Describe the 'Cape to Cairo Railway'.

It has been begun at both the ends. From the north it runs through Egypt and the Sudan. From the south,

it passes through Rhodesia and crosses the Zambesi near the Victoria Falls. There is still a gap to be filled up. When completed, it will be a Transcontinental railway from Cape to Cairo.

(Use map on page 46)

81. Why do many vessels take the cape route?

The Suez canal dues are very high. Much of African trade is with England.

82. How long does it take to fly from London to Cape?

Nine days

83. Mention the important towns in the North coast.

Tunis and Algiers	French Colony of Algeria
Alexandria	mouth of the Nile delta
Port Said	Commands the entrance to the Red Sea
Port Sudan	half way down the Red Sea

84. Name some ports in the East coast

Mombasa	Kenya	}	English
Dar es Salaam	Tanganyika		
Zanzibar	on the island		
Luanda	Portuguese East Africa		
Durban	Natal		
East London	Cape Colony		
Port Elizabeth			

85 (a) How is Cape Town important?

It is the seat of the Union government. It is a coaling station for steamers from the British Isles to Australia. It has an excellent climate. It exports the products of the interior like gold, diamonds, wool and hides.

(b) How is Cairo important?

Cairo, the capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa is situated at the head of the Nile delta. It is the capital of Egypt for ages on account of its strategic position between the Upper and Lower Nile valley.

(c) How is Alexandria important?

Founded by Alexander, the second city and the chief outlet for the Nile Lower Nile valley.

(d) What is the importance of Khartoum?

Lying at the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile, it is the capital of Sudan. It occupies a key position being situated at the meeting point of several routes.

(e) How is Durban important?

Having a good natural harbour, with an extensive anchorage from the long the coast plain, it has a direct sea route to gold and wool. It exports the products of N.

86. Name some other important towns in S. Africa and say what they are famous for

Kimberley — diamonds

Johannesburg — gold

New Castle — coal

87 What are the important routes of the Indian Ocean?

1. Aden to Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.

2. Aden to Australia.

3. Bombay to Mombasa or Zanzibar.

4. Colombo to Mauritius and thence to Durban.

Other ports like Lorenzo Marques, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town are connected with each other.

88. How is the Suez Canal important?

It is a great waterway opened in 1859. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by about one half. Nearly 5,000 steamers pass through it every year.

(Vide diagram Page 38.)

89. What is a mandatory state?

It is a state or country or province taken away by the League of Nations from one nation and put under the control of another.

90. Mention some such states in Africa.

1. Tanganyika (German) now under Britain.
2. S. W. Africa (German) under the union of S. Africa.
3. Cameroons (German)—under France.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.**91. European nations and their possessions in Africa.**

	The union of S. Africa
	Rhodesia
	Kenya
The English	Tanganyika (Mandatory)
	S. W. Africa (Mandatory)
	Central Africa (Sierra Leone,
	Gold coast, Nigeria)
The French	Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Sahara
	French west Africa.
The Portuguese	West Africa and E. Africa.
Spanish	Sahara and Morocco.
Italian	Eritrea, Somaliland.

92. a. Exports.

Cotton—Savanna (Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya
Rhodesia) Egypt

Coffee—Kenya and Abyssinia.

Cloves—Zanzibar

Gold	}	S. Africa
Diamonds		
Cocoa	}	West Africa.
Ostrich feathers, wool.		

Cocoa	}	West Africa.
Oil palm		
Rubber		

b. Imports.

Most manufactured goods especially. Cotton goods, iron and steel goods, meat, tinned food of various kinds.

On rivers—are the channels of the Niger down through which our seeds are exported.

93. Note the following in a map of Africa

1. The wind systems of the continent
2. Regions of very heavy rainfall and very poor rainfall
3. Food growing regions
4. A. Suez, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Swet, Malwa, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Darbani, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Ficksburg, Harare, Ficksburg, Maseru, Khartoum, Timbuktu, Kano, Nairobi, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Aden, Abadan
5. 50° Jan. Isotherm 60° July Isotherm
6. Places famous for Wheat, Coffee, Cotton & Cacao
Cape to Cairo Railway



Notes:

Winds: 1. S. W. A. Trades = South West A. Trades.
 2. N. E. Trades = North East Trades.
 3. S. W. Monsoon = South West Monsoon.
 4. N. W. A. Trades = North West A. Trades.
 5. S. E. Trades = South East Trades.

Towns M=Morocco A=Algiers, T=Tunis, Tri=Tripoli A=Alexandria, P S=Port Said S=Port Suex C=Cairo As=Aswan Su=Port Sudan Ma=Masowaa, K=Khartoum, Ad=Addis Ababa, Na=Nairobi, Mem=Monrovia, Da=Dakar, Suam, Pr=Prairie Jo=Johannesburg, Km=Kumbeley, P E=Port Elizabeth, C T=Capetown, Lo=Luanda, B=Boma, La=Lagos, F T=Freetown, Tm=Timbuku, Ka=Kano.

94. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. The Atlas mountain consists of a series of fold mountains. Yes.
2. The Drakensberg may be compared to the edge of the ocean the Western Ghats. Yes.
3. The Congo flows through the desert part of Africa. No.
4. The Nile is the largest river in the continent. No.)
5. Most parts of Africa have rain during a hot season. Yes.
6. The shores of Senegal are fringed by mangrove swamps. Yes.
7. The southern part of Africa was occupied by a few forest people in very early times. No.
8. Vasco da Gama discovered a route to India by the Cape of Good Hope in. No.
9. Egyptian fertility depends on the Nile which is irrigated by the perennially rain. Yes.
0. Mining pastoral work and agriculture are the three great occupations of the people in the south of South Africa. Yes.

95. Fill up the blanks :

1. _____ the second largest fresh water lake in the world is in a huge depression on the plateau
(1. Victoria 2. Nyanza.)

2. Niger flows through the dense forests of 1 and enters the 2 of 3 — by a large number of channels.

(1. Nigeria 2. Gulf 3. Guinea)

3. The High Veld lies at an altitude of several thousand feet in the shadow of the 1. It is therefore a regional 2 3 and subject to great 4 in temperature.

(1. Drakensberg 2. low 3. rainfall 4. variations.)

4. The products of mining in South Africa are 1 — 2, 3. (1. gold 2. diamonds 3. coal.)

5. Pastoral work receives great attention in the 1 2 of South Africa. The little Karoo is famous for its 3 — farms. (1. deer 2. parcs 3. ostrich.)

SOUTH AMERICA

POSITION AND SIZE

1. What is 'the New World'?

N. America and S. America are together known as the New world.

2. In what hemisphere does it lie?

It lies in the Western hemisphere.

3. What parts lie to the north of the Equator?

Only a small part, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the continent.

4. Is South America an island?

The narrow isthmus of Panama has been converted into a canal.

5. Between what degrees of latitude does it lie? What is the central meridian?

Between 12° N. and 55° S. 60° W. is the central meridian.

6. What latitude bisects the continent?

The Tropic of Capricorn.

7. What is the area of S. America?

7 Millions Sq. miles.

8. Compare it with Australia and India.

It is twice as big as Australia and four times the size of India.

9. What is the shape of the continent?

It is like a wedge, tapering towards the south.

10. How is the coast line?

It is unbroken except in Southern Chile where it is indented with fiords and fringed with islands.

Note that South America stretches much farther into the south than either Australia or Africa.

11. What other countries have a fiorded coast line?

Norway—Scotland, British Columbia and Southern Chile.

12. What islands lie near the coast?

Falkland Isles to the S. E.

Tierra del Fuego in the south, separated by the strait of Magellan.

Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela.

Galapagos and *Juan Fernandez* in the Pacific Ocean.

STRUCTURE & RELIEF**13. What are the three divisions into which the continent falls?**

1. The western mountains.
2. The central plain.
3. The northern Highlands.

14. What is name given to the mountains in the west?

The Andes.

15. Write a note on the Andes.

They are fold mountains and are divided into three parts 1. Northern, 2. Central 3. Southern.

Northern a number of parallel ranges widely diverging from one another.

Cotopaxi, and Chimborazo are two volcanic peaks here.

Central — These form the Bolivian plateau. Lake Titicaca here has no outlet to the sea. It is a centre of inland drainage.

Southern — To the south of Bolivia there is a single range. *Accacagua* is the highest peak. There is a coastal range which is submerged. There are a number of sands south of 42° S. L.

16. What are the two Highlands in the East?

1. The Brazilian Highlands.
2. The Guiana Plateau.

17. Write a note on the Brazilian Highlands.

They lie to the south of the Amazon. They are a triangular in shape, the highest part being along the coast. The slope is towards the interior. They are bounded by the features of the Amazon in the north and by the Paraguay and other rivers in the south.

Write a note on the Guiana Highlands.

It is to the north of the Amazon. It is an irregular block cut by rivers. The slope is towards the coast.

18. (a) Into how many divisions does the central plains fall?

1. The Orinoco basin.
2. The Amazon basin.
3. The Paraguay-Parana basin.
4. The Argentine plain.

19. Through what country does the Orinoco flow?

It flows through Venezuela. The first part of its course through forests; the second part, through savannah and the third part through mangrove swamps.

20. How is it possible to sail from the Orinoco to the Amazon?

They are connected by a natural canal.

(b) Draw a map showing the chief relief divisions of S. America.



Reference: Mountains regions: 1. The Andean highlands

2. Guiana Highland region. 3. Brazilian Highland region.

P C = Panama canal. L M = Lake Maracaibo. I P = Isthmus of Panama. G D = Gulf of Darien. G P = Gulf of Panama. C S. R. = S. Roque. C B = Cape Branco. T F = The island of Tierra del Fuego. C H = Cape Horn. G. Of Gy = Gulf of Guayaquil.

22. Write a note on the Amazon.

It is 3,400 miles long. It rises on the Andes less than 100 miles from the Pacific. The tributaries bring much water and the country is flooded for many miles on either side. The river flows through dense forests called *Savannas*. The lower Amazon is 5 to 10 miles wide. The main river and the tributaries are navigable for thousands of miles. Manaus standing at the top town of the Amazon and the Negro (a tributary) is a great river port. The Amazon basin is the largest river basin in the world.

23. Mention another important tributary

The Orinoco from the Guianan Plateau.

24. Fresh water is found in the sea some 200 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Why?

The river brings such a huge volume of fresh water.

25. Ships cannot sail up the mouth of the Amazon. Why?

The tide at the mouth of the river is so great that ships cannot sail up.

26. By what channel do they sail?

By the *Pirra Channel* which connects the main river with the sea.

27. Compare the Congo and Amazon basins.

Both are in the Equatorial belt and flow through dense tropical forests. They carry a large volume of water and are flooded throughout the year. They have large estuaries at their mouth.

28. (a) Draw a map of S. America marking therein the important physical features.



Reference **Mountains:** G, H = Guiana Highlands
 B, H = Brazilian Highlands **Peaks:** C = Copacabana
 Ch = Chimborazo S = Sorata, I = Ilimani A = Aconcagua,
 U = Uspalata Pass B, P = Bolivian Plateau
Rivers: R C = River Cauca, R M = River Magda-

ma R O = River Orinoco R F = River Essequibo,
 K F = Kourou River R A = River Amazon R N = River
 Negro R Ma = River Madeira R S = River San Fran-
 cisco R U = River Uruguay R P = River Parana R P
 A = River Paraguay R C = River Colorado R Ne =
 River Negro

Lakes L T = Lake Titicaca L P = Lake Poopo
 L M = Lake Maracaibo

(b) What is the River Plate?

The big estuary formed by the combined rivers of the
 Rio de la Platte and the Uruguay.

CLIMATE & RAINFALL

29. What part of the continent is in the Torrid
 Zone? (Is it all in the continent in the North?) [Zone?]

30. When has S. America its summer?

November to April January the first month

31. Which is the hottest region then?

The lowlands south of the Equator

32. The east coast is warmer than the west
 coast in summer, why?

Along the west coast flows a cold ocean current from
 Antarctica (called the Peruvian Current) This keeps the
 temperature lower than in the east

33. Which is the hottest part in the month
 of July? why?

The region north of the Equator Then the sun is over
 vertically there

34. Quito is on the Equator. But it has a plea-
 sant cool climate all the year round. Why?

It is 9,000 feet above sea level. Its high altitude
 makes the temperature pleasant

35. What are the prevailing winds here?

The S. E. Trade winds north of the Equator bringing
 rain to the Guianas, Guyana, and the Amazon basin.
 (Is the year round?)

The S. E. Trade winds South of the Equator meeting
 the E. W. on High lands and bringing rain to them. (Is the
 year round?)

3. The W. winds or N.W. And Trades bringing rain to Southern Chile all the twelve months and to Central Chile only in winter, May to Oct.

36. Is it true that the rain follows the sun?

Yes. When the sun is in the zenith July, the greater portion of the continent gets a heavy rainfall.

37. How does the mountain barrier affect rainfall?

In the northern two thirds of the continent, the great N.W. winds are the N.E. and N.E. winds. The Andes prevent these from reaching the West Coast. So the Argentine region is a desert. This is the narrow Pacific coastal strip extending on Northern Chile and the shore lands of Peru.

38. The N.W. And Trades blowing to the south of 30° S. are prevented from reaching the eastern side of the Andes. This is a great shadow region and is known as the 'Rain Shadow'.

39. Which part of the continent has a Mediterranean climate?

Central Chile.

40. Why does it get no rain in summer?

The N.W. Trade winds are quite far from the coast and the region is under the high pressure and a dry wind blows from the interior.

41. Why is Sao Francisco valley dry?

It is a shadow region. The Brazilian highlands prevent the Trade winds from reaching the coast.

42. What parts have rain at all seasons? why?

1. The N.W. winds bring heavy rain about when the sun is in the zenith. At other times, rain is brought by the Trade winds which enter the wide plain freely.

2. Southern Chile gets rain from the West Indies through the year.

43. The shorelands of Peru and North Chile are deserts. Why?

They are in the high pressure and Trade wind belts.

They have little rain. The cold Peruvian current causes fog and cloud. Hence this region is a desert—the Atacama.

VEGETATION.

43. What are the vegetation regions in S. America? Where are they?

1. The Equatorial Forests	The Amazon basin
2. Tropical grasslands or Savanna	Guyana, Orinoco La Plata
3. Warm Temperate Forest	South of the Andean highlands
4. Temperate grasslands	Argentina
5. Temperate Desert	Patagonia
6. Med. region	Central Chile
7. No desert of the Pacific coast	Sierradeada of Peru & North Chile
8. Cool Temperate Forest with Deciduous trees	South Chile

44. What special name is given to the Amazon forests? Where are such forests found in Africa?

They are called *Savanna*. Such forests are found up the Congo basin in Africa.

45. What special names are given to the Tropical and Temperate Grasslands in S. America?

1. Savannas of the Orinoco: Llanos.
2. " to the south East of the Amazon: Campos
3. Temperate grasslands of S. America: Pampas

46. How is the climate of the Andes region peculiar?

It varies from tropical to Arctic in the Equatorial belt and from temperate to the Arctic in the Temperate belt.

47. Which is the hot zone? What is the vegetation there?

Region up to 3000 ft. is the hot zone. It is covered

with Tropical forests. The chief products are *intention*, rubber, coconuts, sugar cane and cotton.

48. What is the warm zone? What is the vegetation there?

Region from 3000 to 10000 ft. vegetation is glacial cop. cal forest. Main coffee and sub-tropical fruits are the chief products.

49. What is the cool zone? What are the products of this region?

Region from 6000 to 10000 ft. These are deciduous tree and pasture lands. Wheat and temperate fruits are grown.

50. What is the cold zone? What vegetation is found here?

From 10000 to 15000 ft. Pine trees in the lower parts, mossy and ferns on the higher parts.

51. Which is the region of snow and ice?

Above 15,000 ft.

52. What animals are found in the cool zone? Mention some capitals here.

Alpaca, Peruvian sheep and Llama are reared. Quito, capital of Ecuador and Bogota, capital of Columbia.

53. What capital is situated in the cold zone?

La Paz—capital of Bolivia

54. Into how many regions are the Pacific coast lands divided?

1. The Equatorial Belt in the north upto the Equator very wet.

2. Northern Chile, dry useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

3. The wheat Belt round Valparaiso, winter rain and summer drought.

4. The Temper. Belt of South Chile—forested.

b. In a map of South America mark the chief Natural vegetation belts.



Reference

1. Equatorial and Tropical forests (Selvas) 2. Savan-

nahs or Tropical Grasslands 3 Temperate forests 4 Temperate Grasslands Pampas 5 Forests and Semi-deserts (Atacama & Patagonia) 6 Andean region 7 Cool forests 8 Mediterranean region.

PEOPLE AND STATES

55. Who are the Europeans that settled in the continent? What parts were given to them?

The Spaniards and the Portuguese. Portugal got Brazil and Spain the rest of the continent.

56. Why did they come?

They came in search of silver and gold.

57. What did they do when the thirst for treasure abated?

They took plantations and settled in the land.

58. What is Latin America? Why is it so called?

The lands in America colonised by the Spaniards and the Portuguese are called Latin America. Their languages are derived from Latin.

59. How does the population of Africa differ from that of S. America?

In S. America there is a large population of persons of mixed Indian and European descent. These are called *Mestizo* and *Mestizo* in America, not the same.

60. Who lived in S. America when the Europeans came in the 15th century? What became of them?

A branch of yellow race. They were conquered by the Europeans. Some intermarried with Spaniards. The result is a mixed people called the *Mestizo*.

61. Who were the other Europeans that came?

The English, the French, and the Dutch.

62. Where have they settled?

In Guiana.

63. How long did the continent remain under the Spanish or Portuguese rule? How did they develop the land?

For about 300 years. They developed the land by opening up mines, by bringing more and under the plough and by introducing Neger slaves to work on the lands.

64. When did these colonies become independent?

In the 19th Century.

65. How is the continent peopled?

It is thinly peopled.

66. What are the thickly peopled parts? Why?

1. The Mediterranean region of Central Chile.
2. The region round Lake Estuary.
3. The East Brazilian Coast lands.
 1. Climate favourable, region productive.
 2. Climate good, wheat is cultivated, cattle are reared.
 3. Soil and climate suitable for the growth of coffee and other products.

MINERALS.

67. What are the chief minerals and where are they found?

The land is rich in minerals.

Tin	Brazil
Diamond	Brazil, Canada.
Gold	
Iron	
Cocoa	Bra.
Copper	Peru and Northern Chile
Silver	Colombia, Bolivia & Peru.
Oils	Argentina, & Venezuela
Nitrates	N. Chile

ARGENTINA, URUGUAY AND CHILE.

68. Argentina is the most progressive state. Why?

1. Most of it lies in the temperate zone.

2 The population is about 12 millions. European element predominates.

3 It produces articles like wheat and meat which are in demand in Europe.

4 Agriculture and stock raising have developed. The modern methods of transporting meat by cold storage has resulted in the rapid growth of foreign trade.

69 **Where is the 'Pampas'? How is it important?**

It is the most important region in Argentina. It forms a semi-circle round Buenos Aires to a distance of 350 to 400 miles. The soil is rich. Large areas are cultivated, wheat, maize and soya-bean are grown. Cattle and sheep are reared. The industries that have developed are dairying, meat and beef making.

70 **What are the other regions in Argentina?**

1 In the north tropical forests of the upper Paraná—Paraguay basin. This region is not well developed. It is called Gran Chaco.

2 Between the grassland region and the Andes—a sheltered region with a Med. climate. Sugar-cotton and tobacco, are grown. Wine-making and fruit-farming are carried on.

Chief towns are Mendoza and Tucuman. (Tucuman sugar and Mendoza wine).

3 Patagonia—a desert of little value except for patches of grasslands.

71 **What are the chief towns in the grassland region?**

Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca.

72 **Write a note on Buenos Aires.**

It means good air. This is the capital of Argentina, the largest city of the Southern Hemisphere, stands at the head of the Plate estuary. Docks and ware-houses have been built along the bank of the river. It is the outlet for the product of Argentina and is connected with Valparaiso on the west coast by the Trans Andine railway.

73. What are the exports and imports of Argentina?

Exports : meat, wheat, cotton, sugar and linseed

Imports : Manufactured goods, Coal and Oil

74. What is Uruguay suited for?

It is suited for *Cattle rearing* and production of *Meat*

75. What is its chief export? What is the chief town?

Frozen Meat is the chief export

Montevideo is the chief town

76. Mention 2 towns engaged in meat packing

Frío Hielos, a system of the Uruguay river

77. Describe the situation of Chile

It is a long narrow state in the coastal strip between the coasts of the Andes and the Pacific Ocean

78. What are the natural regions into which it is divided? Give the climate and vegetation of each. Name some towns in each region.

Northern Chile : *Desert region* - Atacama desert. This produces nitrate. It is exported through the ports of *Antofagasta* and *Arica*

2. Central Chile : *Medium zone* - *Valparaiso* - most productive and thickly populated part. Products are wheat, barley, wine and fruit. *Valparaiso* is a port and *Santiago* is an inland town and the capital

3. Southern Chile : *Forest region* - It was almost uninhabited. In future, the forest may prove a source of wealth

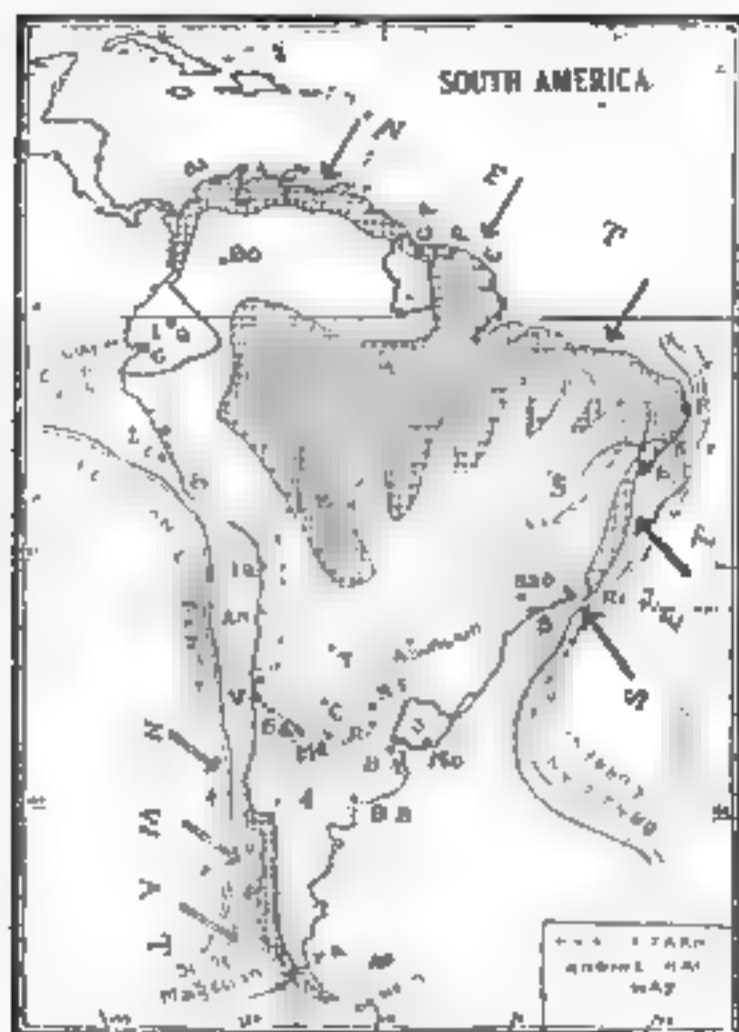
79. What are the exports and imports of Chile?

Exports : Nitrates

Imports : Cottons, Woollens and machinery

80. Draw a map of S. America and mark in it the following :—

1. San Francisco Gulf of Guayaquil, Aconcagua, Cotapaxi, Malto Grosso, St. of Magellan.



2 British Guiana, Uruguay Ecuador

3. Rain Shadow regions: Region of very heavy rain
fail.

4 The Prevailing winds, and ocean currents

5 Barraquilla Caracas, George Town, Paramaribo, Cayenne Para Rica, San Salvador, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Tucuman, Mendoza, Cordoba, Bahia Blanca, Valparaiso, San Diego, Antofagasta, Iquique, La Paz, Asunción, Lima, Cuzco, Guayaquil, Quito, Bogota.

6 Trans Andean Railway.

References for map —

Towns: 1 Ecuador 2 British Guiana 3 Uruguay 4 Barraquilla 5 Caracas 6 T. George Town 7 P. Paramaribo 8 Cayenne 9 Recife 10 Rio de Janeiro 11 Salvador 12 Bahia 13 Rio de Janeiro 14 São Paulo 15 Santos 16 Montevideo 17 A. Buenos Aires 18 Rosario 19 Santa Fe 20 Cordoba 21 Tucuman 22 Mendoza 23 Manaoz 24 P. A. Punta Arenas 25 Santiago 26 Valparaiso 27 Antofagasta 28 Iquique 29 La Paz 30 Cuzco 31 Lima 32 Guayaquil 33 Quito 34 Bogota.

Rainshadow Regions: 1 = Patagonian desert 2 = São Francisco Valley. 3 = Atacama desert.

Winds: N. E. T = North East Trades. S. E. T = South East Trades. N. W. A. T = North West Anti-Trades.

BRAZIL

81. Brazil is the storehouse of Tropical products. How?

The whole of Brazil lies in the tropical region. The climate is hot and wet. The Amazon basin is covered with dense forests. It yields plenty of rubber. The eastern shore lands are well developed. They grow cotton, sugar, rubber, coffee & cocoa. 80% of the world's coffee is produced here.

82. Where is coffee grown? What is called the Coffee Road?

Coffee grows round São Paulo. The railway from the collecting centre, São Paulo to the port, Santos is called the Coffee Road.

83. Which is the rubber-collecting centre?
What is the port that exports rubber?

Mauaos is the collecting centre.

Fura is the port.

84. What are the three regions into which Brazil is divided?

1. The Amazon basin.
2. The Brazilian Highlands.
3. The Parana-Paraguay region.

85. How are the Brazilian Highlands?

They are undeveloped and unexplored. Only the shorelands are better developed.

86. What is the chief product of the Parana-Paraguay basin?

Mate Tea.

87. What are the exports and imports of Brazil?

Exports Coffee, rubber, sugar, cotton and corn.

Imports Machinery, iron and steel, wheat, cotton goods and oil.

88. What is its capital? How is it important?

Rec. Janeiro. It has an excellent harbour. It has flour-mills, iron-mills and other factories. It was won from the Portuguese. It has steam service connection with Rio de Janeiro and the United States.

GOVERNMENT

89. Mention the chief states and republics of S. America.

British Guiana	}	States
Dutch "		
French "		

Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. (Republics)

90 Name the most important exports of each of the following sea-ports :-

Batavia, La Guaira, George Town, Paramaribo, Manos, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca.

Punta Arenas, Valparaiso, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta; Callao, Guayaquil.

Town	Exports	
Batavia	Timber	
La Guayra	}	Cocoa.
Guayaquil		
George Town, Paramaribo	}	Sugar.
Pernambuco, Bahia		
Rio de Janeiro	}	Coffee.
Santos		
Montevideo	}	Pastoral and agricultural products (wheat and meat)
Buenos Aires		
Bahia Blanca		Wool, hides and skins.
Punta Arenas		Wool.
Valparaiso		Agricultural products and minerals.
Arica, Iquique,	}	Nitrates and other minerals.
Antofagasta		
Callao		minerals.

91. Say whether the statements given below are true or not.

- 1 The Andes are quite unlike the mountains of Europe or Asia in that they run from North to South. Yes.
- 2 Bolivia produces one quarter of the world's supply of tin. (Yes)
- 3 The Atacama desert contains supplies of fertilizers. (Yes)
- 4 Southern Chile has a Mediterranean climate. No.

5. The Argentine side of the Andes is a rain shadow region. The trade winds are prevented from reaching this region. (No)

6. Precious metals attracted people to South America in the 16th century. (Yes)

7. Argentina lies in the Tropics so it is a great store-house of Equatorial products. (No)

8. Chile is the most progressive state in South America. (No)

9. The eastern shoreland of Brazil is a region of plantations. (Yes)

10. Brazil produces 80% of the world's coffee. (Yes)

11. Rubber is the most important product of Argentina. (No)

12. Brazil is yet a land of primary producers. (Yes)

13. Its via is a coast-less country. (Yes)

14. Buenos Aires is the capital of Brazil. (No)

15. There are no trans-continental railway lines in Argentina. (No)

16. The Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator pass through S. America. (Yes)

92. Fill up the blanks:

1. Pisco is _____ ft above the sea. (9100)

2. The Andes contain important minerals like 1
2. 3. 4. and 5.
(1. gold 2. silver 3. tin 4. lead)

3. The savanna land in the basin of the Orinoco is called the Llanos.

4. Peru exports large quantities of rubber.

5. A cold current called the 1 - 2 - flows along the 3 - 4 - of S. America.

(1. Humboldt 2. current 3. western 4. coast)

6. 1 - 2 - receives plenty of rain from the west winds and the land is 3 - 4 -

(1. Southern 2. Chile 3. forested)

7. Two capitals namely 1 and 2 — stand in the cool Zone of the Andes. (1 Quito 2 Bogota)

8. Naturally the main trade of Argentina is with the busy 1 — countries of Europe which require 2 and 3 to exchange Argentina takes 4 goods, coal and oil. (1 industrial 2 meat 3 wheat 4 manufactured.)

9. The largest port of Chile 1 lies in the 2 — 3 —. This is the most productive and 4 — 5 part of the country. The products include 6 , 7 , wine and 8 — fruits. (1 Valparaiso 2 Mediterranean 3 region 4 thickly 5 peopled 6 wheat 7 barley 8 Mediterranean)

10. 1 the largest country in South America may become the world's greatest storehouse of equatorial and 2 products. (1 Brazil 2 tropics)

REVISION OF THE THREE SOUTHERN CONTINENTS

1. Describe the position of these continents with reference to the Equator.

Australia lies wholly and 6. America mainly to the south of the Equator.

More than half of Africa lies to the north of the Equator.

2. Does the Tropic of Capricorn pass through them?

Yes through all the three continents.

3. Are there plateaus and mountains in all the continents?

Yes, each continent has a massive plateau and a distinct mountain system.

4. How do the systems differ?

In S. America and Australia, they run from north to south. In Africa, they run from east to west.

5. What do you know of the rivers in these continents?

S. America has large rivers used as water ways. In Africa there are large rivers but they are impeded by falls. Australia has only one large river not very useful for transport.

6. Have they cold regions?

They have no cold regions except on the high mountains.

7. Have they Mod. Regions and deserts?

All the three have Mod. Regions and deserts on the western margins.

8. Which continent does not have the Equatorial belt?

Australia.

9. Which winds bring rain to the Eastern coast of these continents?

The S. E. Trades.

10. Where do you have Monsoon regions?

In the north of Australia and the N E. & N W of Africa.

11. What vegetation regions are found in all the three continents?

Savanna, Temperate grassland, Mediterranean region and Desert.

12. What attracted settlers to these continents?

Precious metals like gold and silver.

13. How do these continents resemble in regards population?

Each continent has large areas without population, forest land in South America, deserts in Africa and Australia — Population is dense near the coast.

14. Where are large towns found?

They are found on the coast.

15. Describe the continents with reference to their government

South America is a continent of republics. Africa is a continent of European dependencies with three exceptions.

Australia is a commonwealth of States.

N. AMERICA

POSITION AND AREA

1 Describe the position of North America with reference to latitude and longitude

N America lies wholly within the Northern hemisphere. It extends between 26° N to 71° N 100° W to the central meridian. It is on the other side of the globe directly oppos to India (see the map).

2. Between what meridians does it lie?

Between 75° W and 125° W

3 What important lines of latitude pass through the continent?

The Arctic Circle is 66° N passes through the north of the continent across Baffinland and the south of Greenland. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the narrow part of the continent, touches the tip of California Peninsula but misses Florida.

4 How is N America connected with Asia and Europe?

In the west the narrow Behring strait separates it from Asia and in the east it is linked up with Europe through Greenland, Iceland and Faeroe isles.

5. What is the area of North America?

8 Millions sq miles is the third largest continent

6. What is the shape of the continent?

It is a triangle, broad in the north and tapering towards the south.

COASTLINE AND ISLANDS.**7. How is the coastline ?**

It is more indented than that of the three Southern continents.

8. What are the chief inlets ?

Hudson Bay and Melville Sound in the north, The gulfs of Louisiana, Mexico and the Caribbean sea in the east, the Gulf of California in the west.

9. Which part of the coast is fiorded ?

The coast of British Columbia, Labrador and New England is so.

10. Why has N. America a very long coast compared with its size ?

It is because the coast is very irregular, there are numerous bays, coves, bays and gulfs and the sea winds in and out.

11. How is the western coast ?

North of Puget Sound, it is much broken i.e. *fiorded*. The southern part is compact. The only harbour is the southern port of San Francisco. In the northern part there are numerous harbours.

12. How is the eastern coast ?

Northern part is broken but the southern portion is compact. The continental shelf extends farther here than on the western coast. The harbours in the southern part have been artificially improved but in the north there are good harbours.

13. Why is the Arctic coast useless ?

It is useless as it is ice-bound for several months in the year.

14. Name the islands off the coast of N. America and and say how they are useful.

1. *Greenland*, one of the Arctic islands. It is covered with ice so quite useless.

2 *Newfoundland* is at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There are fishing grounds of great value all round on account of the shallow waters.

3 *The Bermudas*, a group of coral islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is equable. They are a favourite winter resort for the Americans.

4 *The West Indies*. They consist of a number of islands. *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Haiti* and *Puerto Rico*, the *Bahamas* and *Trinidad*. They grow large quantities of sugar and bananas. The climate is tropical.

5 *Vancouver* and *Queen Charlotte* islands in the Pacific Ocean. (Vide Relief map P. 73)

RELIEF.

15. Into how many relief divisions does the continent fall?

It falls into three divisions —

1. The western mountains. (The Rocky mountain system).

2. The Central Plains. (Prairies)

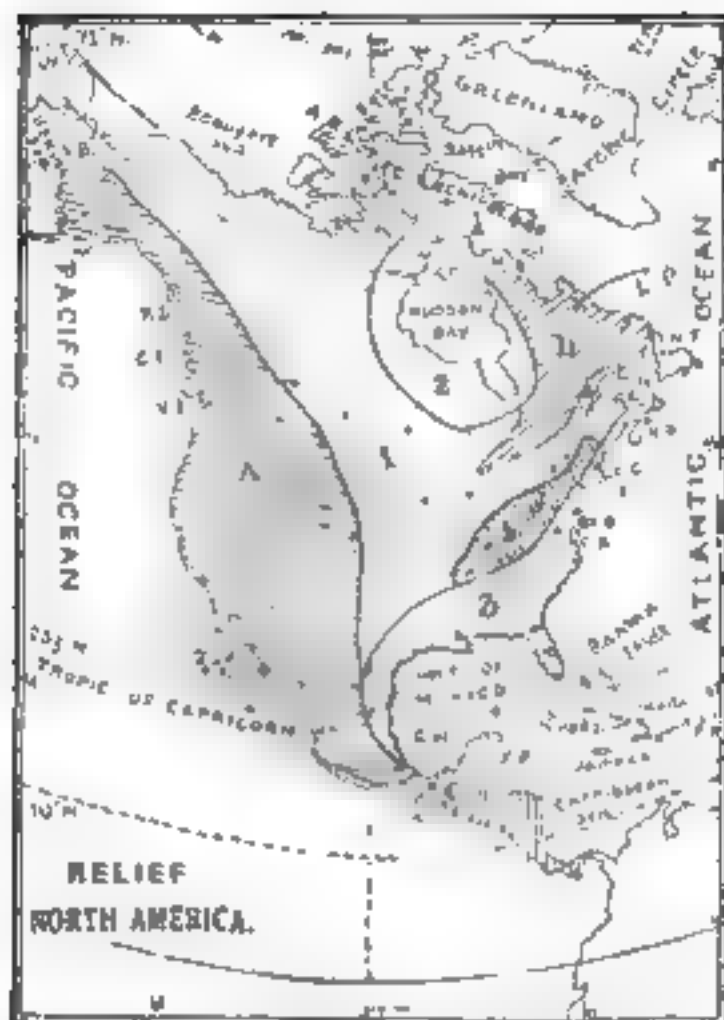
3. The Eastern Highlands. (Vide Relief Map P. 73)

16. What continent does North America resemble with?

It resembles S. America in relief

17. What are the chief features of the mountain system?

These are fold mountains. They consist of a number of parallel ranges. They are a continuation of the mountains of S. America. They can be compared to the Himalayas or the Alps. Plateaus lie between the parallel ranges. The mountains stretch from Alaska in the north to Panama in the south.



Reference: *Relief Divisions* Highlands A=Rocky Region, B=Appalachian Region, C=Mexican Highlands, D=Labrador Plateau region.

Lowlands 1=Central Plains, 2=Hudson Bay Lowlands, 3=Atlantic plain.

L. P. Labrador Plateau, N. F. New Foundland;
 G. L. Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. S. Nova Scotia, C. C.
 Cape Cod, L. I. Long Island, D. B. Delaware Bay,
 C. B. = Chesapeake Bay, F. P. Florida Peninsula, P. R.
 Puerto Rico, G. of Cam. Gulf of Campeche, C. P. =
 Yucatan Peninsula, Isth. T. Isthmus of Tehuantepec,
 V. Vancouver Island, Q. C. = Queen Charlotte Island;
 E. I. Prince of Wales Island, H. S. Herring Sound.

18. Describe the three ranges in the system.

The most easterly ridge. This is called the *Foothills, the Appalachian* and the *Rocky Mountains* in Canada and the *United States*.

The second ridge, called the Alaskan Range in the north, the Cascade Range in Canada and the Cascades and Sierra Nevada in the United States.

Mount McKinley is the highest peak in North America. It is in the Alaskan Range.

3. *The third ridge.*

This is known as the *St. Elias* in the north, *Coast Range* in the states and the *mountains of Vancouver* in Canada. It is submerged and hence there are a number of *islands* there and the coast is *indented*. (vide *Physical features map*.)

19. Name the plateaus among the mountains.

Between the first and the second ridges there are a number of plateaus.

1. The Yukon plateau, 2. British Columbia plateau,
3. The Snake River plateau, 4. The Great Basin,
5. The Colorado plateau, The Mexican plateau. (vide last map on N. America)

20. Where is the Death Valley?

In the S. W. corner of the Great Basin near the Sierra Nevada there is a valley 300 ft. below sea level. It is called the *Death Valley*.

21. Name two depressions among the mountains.

Between the second and third ridges, the most southerly depression is called the *Gulf of California*.

North of this is the *Valley of California*.

22. What is the Golden Gate?

The valley of California is drained by two rivers—San Joaquin and the Sacramento. They reach the sea through a break in the Coast Range. This break is called the *Golden Gate*.

23. What do the Eastern Highlands consist of?

They consist of the Labrador plateau the New England Highlands and the Appalachian Highlands divided by the St. Lawrence and the Hudson.

24. What is the other name for the Labrador plateau?

It is called the 'Laurentian Shield'.

25. What are the two routes in the New England Highlands?

1. The Hudson Champlain route leading from New York to Montreal.

2. The Hudson Mohawk route leading from New York to Buffalo, Chicago and other cities in the West.

26. What is the 'Fall Line'?

One of the ridges of the Appalachian Highlands is called the *Alleghany mountains*. At the foot of the mountains on the eastern side there is a plateau. A number of rivers descend from the plateau to the Atlantic Plain by waterfalls. These falls form the '*Fall Line*'.

27. What do the Central American Highlands consist of?

They consist of a plateau and a number of volcanoes. The plateau is built of lava.

28. How far do the Central Lowlands extend?

They extend from the Arctic shores to the Gulf of Mexico.

29. What are the two parts of the plain?

1. The Canadian portion sloping towards the north and the east.

2. The southern part sloping towards the south.

30. What are the High Plains?

These lie to the west of the Central Lowlands. They stretch along the foot of the Rocky Mountains from the Mackenzie in the north to Rio Grande in the south.

31. What is the nature of the High plains?

A part is called, the 'Bad Lands.' It is bare and barren. In many places, there are good pastures.

32. How far does the Atlantic plain stretch? How is this important?

It stretches from Nova Scotia to Florida. It is very fertile being built of sediment. In the north there are a number of good harbours.

RIVERS AND LAKES

33. What is the chief water-parting in the continent?

The crest of the Rocky mountains

34. What are the river systems of the continent?

1. Rivers that flow into the Pacific ocean, 2. Rivers that flow into the Atlantic ocean, 3. Rivers that flow into the Arctic ocean

35. Name the rivers that flow into the Pacific.

1. The Yukon, 2. The Fraser, 3. The Columbia, 4. The Snake and 5. The Colorado. (*See Physical Features map P. 73*).

36. Why are they useless?

They flow through deep gorges and canyons and are not fit for navigation.

37. What is a canyon?

A deep, narrow steep-sided valley (gorge) cut by rivers is called a canyon.

38. What is the most famous canyon in the world?

The Grand Canyon in the Colorado basin 6,000 ft. deep and 200 miles long presenting a grand spectacle.

39. Name the Atlantic rivers

1. The St. Lawrence. 2. The Hudson, 3. Delaware
4. The Potomac.

40. How are these important?

They afford highways through the mountains. Roads, railways and canals run along these routes.

41. The St. Lawrence is a very important river. How?

It connects the great Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Together with the St. Lawrence river provides a fine waterway 3,000 miles long from the Atlantic to the heart of the continent.

42. Is the mouth of the St. Lawrence free from ice?

No. It is icebound for 4 months in the year.

43. Where are the Niagara falls? How are they useful?

Between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the river St. Lawrence drops 160 ft. and uses a precipitous descent to form the Niagara falls.

They afford power for lighting and domestic industry in several cities in Canada and the United States.

44. Name the Arctic rivers? Why are they not useful?

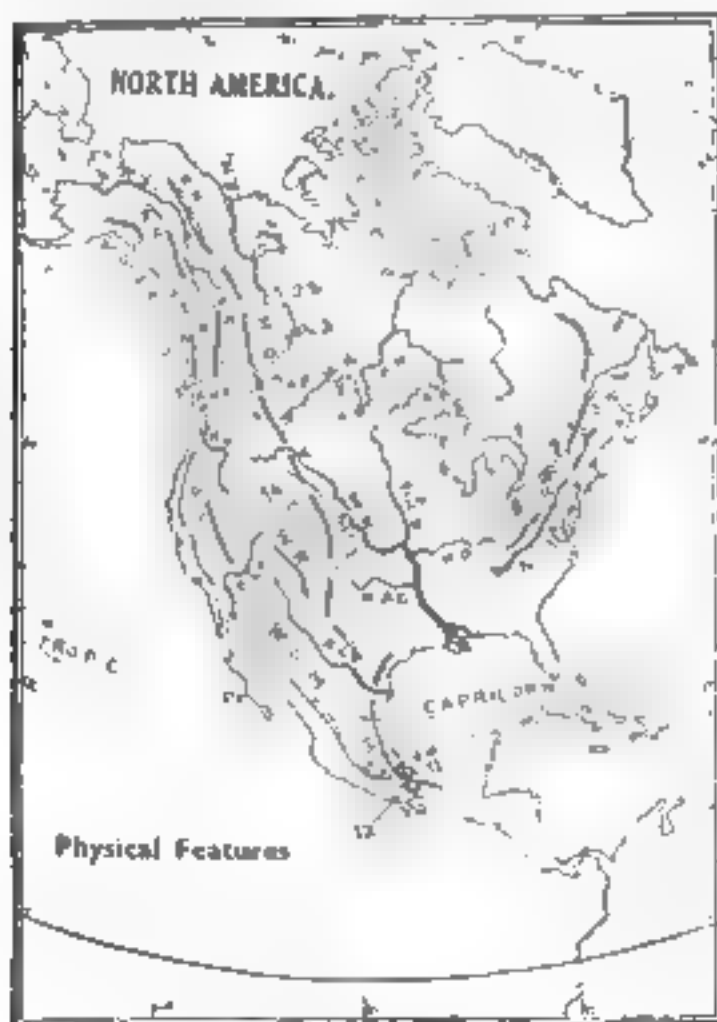
The chief is the Mackenzie. Another is the Selkirk river. They are useless as the Arctic is a land of no winter. When the snow melts, the low river courses are flooded.

45. Why is the Mississippi very important?

Its basin is one of the biggest in the world. It is entirely within the temperate zone. It is used as an excellent water way for the transport of goods and men. The region it passes through is rich and fertile. As the river

flows north to south, there is a variety of climate and vegetation.

46. (a) In a map of N. America, mark the chief mountains, rivers and lakes of the continent.



Reference Mountains — E R = Endicott Range
 A R = Ashcroft Range St E R = St Elias Range C R =
 Coast Range G R = Grouse Range S N = Sierra Nevada
 W R = Washburn Range, W S M = Western Sierra
 Madre, E S M = Eastern Sierra Madre V = Volcans
 Orizaba, P O = Popocatepetl

Lakes — Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca,
 4 Winnipeg, Superior, 6 Manitoulin, Huron, Erie, 9
 Ontario, 10 Niagara Falls, 5 Salt Lake.

Rivers — R Y = River Yekon, R M = River Mac-
 kenzie, R Sa = River Saskatchewan, R N = River Nelson,
 R A = River Albany, R M = River Mississippi, R M
 River Missouri, R O = River Ohio, R A = River Atchafalaya,
 R Gr = River Grande, R Co = River Colorado, R S =
 River Snake, R F = River Fraser

46. (b) Name some tributaries of this river.

The Ohio and the Tennessee from the Appalachians;
 the Missouri and the Arkansas from the Rockies.

47. Mention the chief lakes in N America.

Among the Rocky mountains, there are a number of
 lakes. The largest is the Great Salt Lake of Utah, which has
 no outlet to the sea.

The lakes in the lowlands are the following. The great
 Bear Lake and the Great Slave Lake in the north of Canada;
 the great lakes in the centre of Canada and the borders of Canada
 and the United States, the great lakes of Lake Superior,
 Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The Mississippi and the

48. How are the falls avoided?

A Canal has been built round the falls. The great canal
 and small canals can sail from the Atlantic to the Lake
 Superior.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

49. Which is the coldest month for N America?

January is the coldest month.

50. What is the most important isothermal line?

Isotherm of 32°F is the most important.

51. Through what part of the continent does it pass?

It cuts right across the continent. Hence more than half the continent has a temperature below freezing point in January.

52. The centre of the continent is very cold. Why?

1. It is far from the sea.

2. Winds blow from the Arctic regions and there is no great up-bARRIER to stop them as the mountains run from north to south.

3. The glaciers shut out the warm westerly winds.

53. a. The west coast is warmer than the east coast. Why?

The coast on the west is kept warm by a warm current called the *Alaska Current*. The *Anti-Trade* winds blowing from the S.W. keep the water at the east coast so cold that the *Labrador Current* flows northwards.

b. Why are fogs formed near Newfoundland shores?

As a result of the meeting of the warm Gulf Stream current and the cold Labrador current.

54. The isotherms in January bend southwards. What does this mean?

It means that the interior of the continent is colder in winter than the coast lands in the same latitude. For reason given in answer to question 52.

55. Which is the hottest part in summer (July)?

A narrow strip in Mexico where the temperature is more than 100° .

56. New York is as hot as the S. W. coast of India in July. Why?

Because the Gulf Stream, which influences it, is now stronger than the cold Labrador current from the north.

57. In summer the temperature is nearly 60° as far as the Arctic circle. Why?

As there are no mountain barriers running from east to west the summer warmth of the south spreads as far as the Arctic circle. Warm winds from the south of Mexico blow up to that point.

58. The isotherms bend north over land in summer. Why?

It is because the interior is warmer than the coast lands in the summer months.

59. New York and Naples are in the same latitude. But the former has a temperature below freezing point in January. Why?

This is due to the influence of the cold Labrador current on New York. New Orleans is felt as Naples.

60. What are the prevailing winds in North America? Where do they blow?

1. The S. W. Am. Trade winds blow again in the Tropics along the west coast of Canada and pass on to N. A. the trade wind. These winds of a moist Pacific Ocean have a cooling effect on the winter S. W. to Arctic. Hence it is a blower across region.

2. South of latitude 30° the N. E. Trade winds blow and bring cold air from the S. E. part of the U. S. A., the West Indies, and Central America all the year round (see Map P. 73).

61. What parts receive rain throughout the year?

1. The Northern part of the West Coast and the Pacific slopes of the Rockies (Anti-Trade).

2. The S. E. States, West Indies and the east coast of Central America (N. E. Trade).

62. What is the region that gets rainfall in winter?

The land round San Francisco.

63 a. The Central plains receive most of the rain in summer? Give reasons.

In summer it is a region of low pressure. Winds blow into this low pressure centre from the Atlantic ocean. But in winter, this is a high pressure centre. Cold winds blow southwards over the Central plains. So most rain falls in summer.

b. The Rocky mountain is a very important climatic barrier. Explain.

1. The Rocky mountain running north to south prevents the warm rain bearing Westerlies from reaching the continent. Hence the W Coast has heavy rains whereas the interior is made dry. If it were to run east to west it would obstruct the cold dry winds from the north and completely alter the climate.

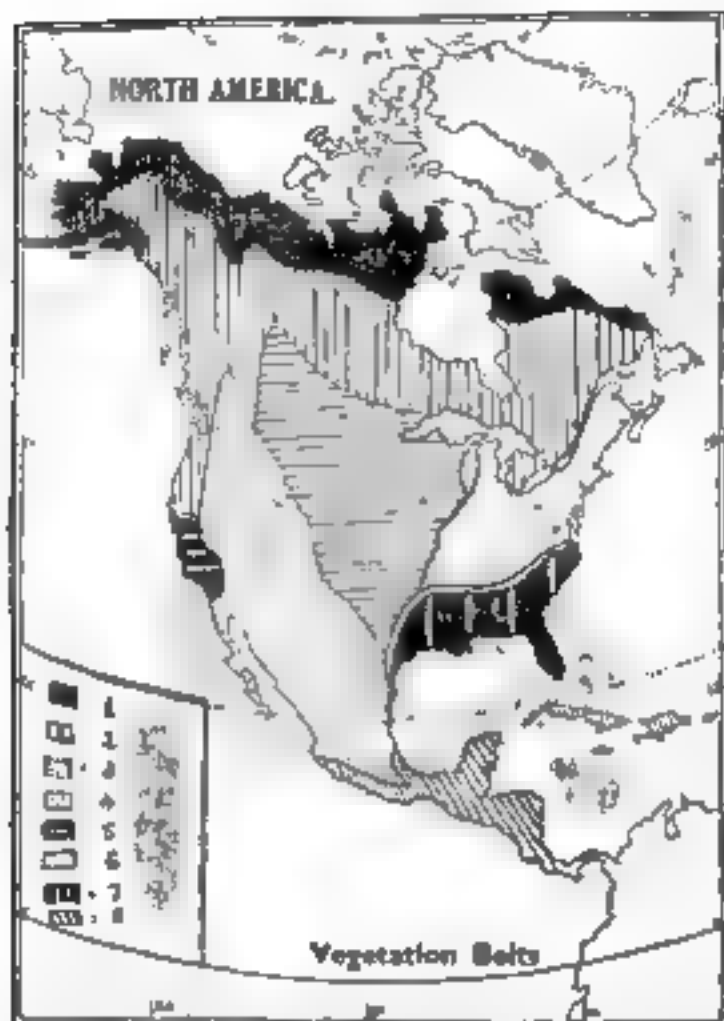
2. It is also responsible for the existence of the desert plateaux of the Rocky region.

VEGETATION

64. Name the various vegetation region of N. America and say where they are.

1. *The Tundra* From Alaska to Labrador. It is a region of ice and snow and is poorly inhabited by Eskimos. Their chief occupations are reindeer rearing, fishing, and hunting.

2. *The Coniferous Forest* This lies south of the Tundra across the continent, and also on the higher parts of the Rockies. It has short, warm summers and long severe winters. Coniferous trees like pine, fir, spruce, etc grow. It is often called "a sea of democracy". The chief occupations of the people are lumbering, making of wood-pulp & matches in the east, and trapping of fur bearing animals like silver fox, ermine etc.



Reference -1 Tundra Region 2 Coniferous forest region.
 3 Temperate grasslands (Prairie) 4 Desert and Semi-desert region. 5. Mediterranean region 6 Cool Temperate forests 7. Hot wet Evergreen forests.

3. *Cool Temperate Deciduous Forest*—down the west Coast and the N. E. United States. These forests contain oak, birch, walnut etc. These have warmer summers and less severe winters. The chief occupations of the people are lumbering, mining and manufactures in the Eastern parts and fishing along the British Columbia coast.

4. *Temperate Grasslands or Prairies*—In the centre, the continent has extreme continental climate with high range of temperature. The chief occupations are wheat and maize growing and cattle, sheep and pigs—rearing.

5. *Mediterranean vegetation*—around California, in the western coast, with warm rains and summer drought. The chief occupations are fruit growing and fruit packing.

6. *Desert*—Dry plains of the Rocky mountains in U. S. A. and Mexico. Famous for mining.

7. *Warm Temperate Forests*—S. E. part of the United States. This is the cotton, truck, region of U. S. A. famous for cotton, tobacco, maize and sugarcane.

8. *Hot wet tropical Forest*—Central America and West Indies. (See map Page 81)

65. What is the vegetation of the Tundra region?

During the greater part of the year, the ground is covered with snow. Vegetation consists of grass, mosses, lichens and stunted shrubs.

ANIMALS

66. What animals are found in the Tundra region?

The moose, caribou and the musk ox, seal, the whale and the seal in water.

67. Name the fur-bearing animals in the Coniferous forest region.

The Squirrel, sable, ermine, black fox, wolf and bear,

POPULATION

68. What is the population of North America?

It is 150 millions.

69. What does this population consist of?

The bulk of the population is of European descent. The rest consists of Indians, Eskimos and Negroes.

70. Which are the thinly-peopled parts?

The dry lands of the west, the cold lands of the north and the two sides of the Rocky mountains are all thinly peopled except in the mining areas.

71. Which parts are densely peopled?

1. The great river valley systems. 2. The more fertile parts of the great plains and 3. the coastal plains are densely peopled.

72. Where do the Eskimos live? What are their occupations?

They live up the far north in the Tundra. Their chief occupations are hunting and trapping animals.

73. Who are the Red Indians? Why are they so called? Where do they now live?

The natives of America are called Red Indians. For centuries when the first white men came to the continent and first met the natives, they called the people Indians. As time went on, we discovered that they were the same as the "Red Indians". Now they live in regions reserved for them.

74. Who are the Negroes? Where are they now found?

They are the descendants of slaves brought from Africa to work on the plantations. They live in the Southern States of U.S.A. and the West Indies.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

75. Name the various political divisions of the continent.

1. Dominion of Canada, a self-governing dominion belonging to the British Empire.

2. Newfoundland—a British Colony
3. The United States of America and Alaska—a republic
4. Mexico—a republic
5. Central America consisting of 6 small republics and the colony of British Honduras
6. Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica and most of the islands of the West Indies belong to the British Empire. (V. de just map on N. America.)

76. Why has the continent attracted immigrants from Europe?

1. The greater part of the continent lies in the same latitude as Europe.
2. It is rich in resources.
3. It is not densely peopled.

THE UNITED STATES

77. How many states are there in the U. S. A?

There are 48 states joining to form a Federal republic.

78. Compare the U. S. A. with Australia as regards size.

It is slightly bigger than Australia.

79. Into how many regions can this be divided according to the activities of the people?

Into five: 1. The N. E. Industrial and Commercial region, 2. The S. E. Plantation region, 3. The Central Farming region, 4. The Forest and Mining regions of the Rockies, and 5. The Pacific shorelands.

80. What are the two parts of the N. E. Industrial region?

1. The Appalachian region.
2. The New England states.

81. What natural advantages has the Appalachian region got?

There is a rich coal field—the Appalachian coal field especially in the north. It yields also iron and petroleum. There is also a vast supply of natural gas.

82. What industries have developed here? Name the towns engaged in them.

Pittsburg, in the valley of the Ohio, the largest steel-making centre in the world.

Pittsburgh—famous for woolen goods, engineering.

Baltimore—tobacco and cotton.

82. (a) Why has New York grown in importance?

1. It commands the chief entrance to the United States.

2. It is the chief seaport in the country and the terminal port for Atlantic lines.

3. The Hudson and Mohawk valleys form a natural route to the interior.

4. The coastal plain allows of easy communication with other towns.

83. What are the industries of the South Appalachian region?

(1) Manufacture of iron and steel goods—centres: Birmingham.

(2) Cotton manufacture—scores of towns are engaged in this. For they are situated within the cotton-growing belt and many of these are situated on the railways. Water power is available for driving machinery.

83. (a) Describe the manufacture of iron and steel along the southern states of Michigan and Erie.

It gets iron from Lake Superior and coal from the Appalachian coal field. Chicago—slaughtering and canning.

city beef mutton and pork butchers and mappers are made out of bone comb and leather Detroit is famous for motor works Cleveland and Buffalo are famous for iron and steel works.

84. What are the industries of the New England States? Why are they found here? Name some manufacturing towns.

(1) *Textile work*—No coal, no iron They do not grow cotton at all they do not produce enough wool and less for the sweater and woollen industries Yet these dominions thrive, because of inherited skill, for the English butchers that settled here drained the water power for manufacturing purposes The moist climate is suitable for cotton manufacture Plenty of water is available There are many good ports facing the countries of Europe

(2) *Manufactures of watches and clocks, firearms, jewellery and small metal goods*

Providence, Manchester Lowell and Fall River are engaged in textile works

Worcester Boston.

85. Give the extent of the S. E. plantation region.

It includes the Southern part of the Atlantic plain and extends far inland near the coast of Mexico as far as Texas.

86. What are the products of this region?

Tobacco—Virginia cotton fruits oranges, grapes and pineapples sugar and rice in other parts

87. Where does the Central farming region lie?

It lies between the Appalachian Highlands and the Rocky mountains.

88. What are the occupations of the people here?

The Mississippi plain—agriculture the High plains—pastors—farming.

89. What are the two grain belts? Where are they? What are their capitals?

Maize belt is the land between the Mississippi and the Ohio. *Chicago* is the capital of this belt. The *wheat belt* is to the north of the Maize belt. *Minneapolis* is its capital.

89. (a) Account for the importance of Chicago.

It is the capital of the Maize belt. It has an extensive meat trade. Its position on the shore of Michigan has vastly increased its trade. It is a flour-milling centre. It has much trade in timber, grain and iron ore. A coal field on the south of the city provides fuel for its great works.

90. Name another town in the Maize belt.

St. Louis at the junction of the Mississippi. It is a Confluence town.

91. Why is Minneapolis the greatest Cornmilling centre in the world?

It is in the centre of the wheat belt. The falls of St. Anthony provide water power for its factories. It is close to the world-famous Lake Superior. From this port, wheat and flour are exported.

92. Where are the High Plains? Why is pastoral work more important here? What animals are reared?

They lie to the west of the grain belts. A trade climate and numerous rivers make pastoral work more important than agriculture. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are reared.

93. What is the Yellow Stone Park?

It is a plateau on the basis of the Rockies. It is a region of forest, mountains, gorges, waterfalls and geysers.

94. What has made the district of Salt river valley into a cotton-growing region?

The Roosevelt Dam.

95. What minerals are found here?

Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and oil.

96. What are the occupations of the people of this region?

Gold and silver mining once, wheat growing and fruit farming now—timbering.

97. What is the most important town here?

San Francisco which exports large quantities of wheat to Europe.

98. Which is the centre of the film-making industry?

Los Angeles.

99. Account for the importance of San Francisco.

1. It is the only good harbour on the west coast.
2. It is the outlet of the beautiful and fertile valley of California.
3. The forests provide excellent timber.
4. An oil field in the south supplies petroleum.
5. There are three routes to the interior.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**100. What are the provinces of Eastern Canada?**

1. Nova Scotia. 2. Prince Edward Island. 3. New Brunswick. 4. Quebec. 5. Ontario.

101. What are the chief occupations of the people?

1. Agriculture (cultivation of oats, wheat and barley).
2. Cultivation of fruits—apples, grapes, pears and figs.
3. Dairy-farming (butter and cheese).
4. Timber industries (timbering, pulp).

107. What are the crops raised?

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, pulses, potatoes and turnips.

108. What are the chief towns here?

Winnipeg and Brandon — Manitoba.

Regina and Saskatoon — Saskatchewan.

Edmonton and Calgary — Alberta.

These are locus towns.

109. How is machinery driven here?

With Natural gas.

110. What minerals are found in British Columbia?

Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and coal.

111. What other industries are carried on?

Logging, livestock and agriculture and fruit growing.

112. What are the centres of fishing industry?

Prince Rupert, New Mission.

113. Why has fishing industry grown here?

The fish boats from fishing grounds of the whole of the Pacific. There are many packing factories. The fish is sent, by train to the towns of Eastern Canada.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

114. What are the minerals found in Mexico?

Silver — of the world's output. Gold, copper, zinc and iron are also found. Petroleum is obtained in the coastal plain.

115. What are the occupations of the people?

1. Mexican work in the steams. Cattle, horses, sheep, goats and pigs are reared.

2. Agriculture in the flat lands and on the hill slopes. Cultivation of rubber, tobacco, bananas, hemp, cotton, coffee and maize.

3 Forestry—on mountains.

116. What manufactures have developed here?

Cotton, linen and jute.

117. What climate have Central America and the West Indies?

A hot climate with plenty of rainfall favouring the growth of luxuriant forests.

118. What is the occupation of the people?

Plantations work—cultivation of bananas, sugar, cocoa, cotton and tobacco.

119. What is Chicle?

This is gum obtained from a tropical tree used in making chewing gum.

120. What is the mineral wealth of Trinidad?

There is a hole of asphalt over 160 miles in extent from which large quantities are exported. This is used for road-making. The supply seems to be inexhaustible.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

121. What are the important means of transport?

Waterways, roads, railways and airways.

122. Where are dog-sledges and birch-wood canoes used?

The former in winter and the latter in summer are used, where roads and railways do not exist.

123. What are the important water ways?

- 1 The Mississippi with its tributaries.
- 2 The St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

124. What are the important railways?

There are trans-continental railways built in Canada and the U.S.A.—*As. Monrovia to Freetown*.

- (2) New York to San Francisco.

125. 'The trans-continental railways are the land links in a round the world journey'. How?

Big Atlantic liners connect the chief ports of Europe with New York and Montreal. Railways take passengers to the Pacific ports of Vancouver and San Francisco. Pacific liners continue the journey to Australia and New Zealand, hence across the Indian Ocean via Suez to Europe.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

126. When was the Panama Canal opened? By whom? What is its length? How is it worked?

It was opened in 1914 by the United States Government. It is 51 miles long. It is worked by lock system—3 locks for ascent and three for descent.

127. How is it important?

1. It has brought the Pacific coast of America nearer to the ports of Western Europe by nearly 5,000 miles.

2. It helps the fleet of U.S.A. to sail quickly from the east to the west and vice versa.

3. It gives England a shorter route to New Zealand and an alternative route to Australia, China and Japan.

128. What are the towns on either side of the Panama Canal?

On the Atlantic side, Colon; on the Pacific side, Balboa.

129. (a) In the accompanying map of N. America, numbers are put instead of names, thick lines show mountains, dots towns, lakes, small circles rivers, and Provinces rectangles. Write down the names corresponding to numbers on the map:

(b) Indicate the winds, currents and plateaux of the continent also.



Ans. 1 Alaska 2 Mexico. 3 Lake Superior, 4 Michigan
5. Ontario. 6 San Francisco, 7 Vancouver, 8. The

Appalachians, 9 The Rockies, 10 Great Salt lake, 11 Great Bear lake, 12 L. Winnipeg, 13 The Coast range, 14 Cascades, 15 The Mississippi, 16 The St. Lawrence, 17 The Colorado, 18 The Gulf of Mexico, 19 Hudson Bay, 20 New York

a, b Numbers within small circles

1 Yukon Plateau, 2 British Columbia plateau, 3 Idaho plateau, 4 The Great Basin, 5 Colorado plateau, 6 Mexican plateau

Winds.

1 N. W. A. T. North West Air Trades.

2 N. E. T. North East Trades.

Currents.

1 N. P. C. North Pacific current } Warm.
2 G. S. C. Gulf Stream current }

4 L. C. Labrador current (cold)

130. In a map of North America mark

(1) A trans-continental line.

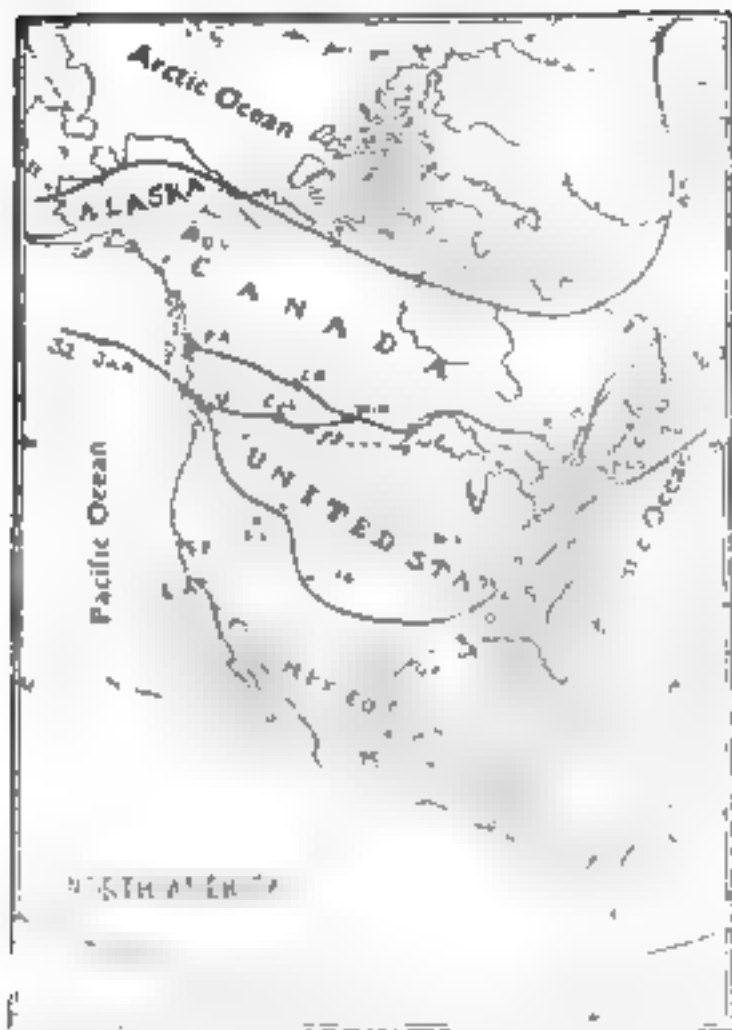
(2) The political divisions of North America

3 Important Towns: Prince Rupert, Edmonton, Dawson City, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Port of Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Galveston, St. John, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Mexico City, Orizaba.

4) 32° Jan. Isotherm and 48° July Isotherm

Reference: Bot map on P. 97,

Towns: D = C Dawson city, P = Prince Rupert, Ed = Edmonton, Ca = Calgary, V = Vancouver, Re = Regina, Wn = Winnipeg, D = Detroit, Ot = Ottawa, Mo = Montreal, Q = Quebec, To = Toronto, B = Buffalo, Cl = Cleveland, Ha = Halifax, B = Boston, N. Y. = New



York Ph = Philadelphia Cin = Cincinnati W =
 Washington St. L. = St. Louis Chi = Chicago
 S. L. C. = Salt Lake City N. O. = New Orleans, Gr. =

Galveston, Sa = San Francisco, L. A. = Los Angeles,
 Tam = Tampico, V. C. = Vera Cruz, M = Mexico City
 Or = Orizaba, T. A. = Tampa.

States B. H. = British Honduras, G = Guatemala,
 H = Honduras, S = Salvador, N = Nicaragua
 C. R. = Costa Rica, P = Panama, P. R. = Porto Rico

131. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. In the north lies the Yukon plateau drained by the river Yukon, which flows to Bering Strait. Yes.

2. The Snake river plateau is like the Deccan and is built of lava. Yes.

3. The Golden Gate is in the Mexican plateau. No.

4. The Labrador plateau in the West of America consists of hard old rock. No.

5. Central America must once have extended much farther east. Substances produced the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. Yes.

6. The Mississippi, in the lower reaches, is above the level of land on each side. This is due to the deposition of sediment on its bed. Yes.

7. The High Plains are from three to six hundred feet. This region should really be called a plateau. Yes.

8. Central America, the low shorelands of Mexico and the West Indies form a separate region. These lands lie in the Torrid zone and in the track of the Westerlies. No.

9. The population of North America includes people from every country in Europe and Asia. Yes.

10. The English language is spoken south of the Rio Grande and Spanish to the north of it. No.

11. The cold Tundra region of northern Canada is thinly peopled by Eskimos whose mainstay of life is the seal. Yes.

12. Ten per cent of the population of the United States consists of Red Indians. No.

13. Pittsburgh in the valley of the Ohio is the greatest steel making centre in the world. Yes.

14. The central plantation region lies between the Appalachian Highlands and the Rocky mountains. No.

15. North of the maize belt comes the wheat belt. Minneapolis on the Mississippi is the capital of the wheat belt. Yes.

16. Both gold and quick silver are still worked in the Pacific Shorelands and there are oil fields in California. Yes.

17. There are no railways in Northern Canada. Bundles of furs are taken by sledge or canoe to Hudson Bay Company's stores. Yes.

18. Dairy farming has developed at a wonderful rate in Eastern Canada. One reason is that Britain is a large buyer of butter, cheese and condensed milk. Yes.

19. Until the beginning of the 19th century central Canada was known only to hunters and trappers of the Hudson Bay company. Yes.

20. In British Columbia fruits like apples, grapes, peaches and apricots are grown. Fresh and canned fruits are exported to other parts of North America and to Europe. Yes.

132. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

1. One third of the world's annual output of 1— comes from 2— (1 silver 2 Mexico)

2. The largest islands in the West Indies are the republics of 1—and 2— (1 Cuba 2 Haiti)

3. Central America and the West Indies are alike in having a 1— climate with 2— rainfall. (1 hot 2 abundant)

4. Trinidad has mineral wealth of an 1— kind. This is a lake of 2— over 100 acres in extent.

(1. unusual 2. asphalt)

5 (1) a British Crown colony in the Atlantic is almost 7 000 miles from the West Indies. The islands have a beautiful climate. They are a favourite 2- 3- of American people, 1) Bermuda a winter 3. resort.

6. By using the 1 canal between lakes Superior and Huron, and the Welland canal instead of the 2 river, vessels are able to pass from the heart of the continent to the sea. See 3. Niagara 1

7 The Trans-continental railways are the land 1- 2- 3-journey 1- in 1- a 3. round the world

8 There are sand banks about the mouths of the Mississippi — it is necessary to maintain a good waterway to New Orleans 1 Dredging

9 The northern part of the eastern coast is very 1- , Fundy Bay Boston Harbour, New York 1- about 10- a. ward Bay Chesapeake Bay and many smaller bays are 1- 3- They are 1- 4 -to the coast 1- can reach here are 5- 1- irregular 2 drowned 3 valleys 4 are 1- as 5 large 6 ports

10 The eastern margin of the continent may be divided into the region 1, 1- and 2- 3- the St. Lawrence region 7 the South-eastern states

The St. Lawrence region has 1- at 1- seasons, This is largely due to 1- 2- 3- 4-

2 The interior of America has a climate modified by 1- , it is a region of 2- rainfall 3- at 1- 2- low

3 Most of the rain in the central belt falls in 1- . It is caused by 2- , summer 3- 4- 5-

4 In the central belt 1- 2- 3- 4- the rain has little effect upon the soil below the surface. Hence there is no 1- 2- 3- but there are hundreds of miles of 2- 3- 4- , broken by 5- 6- 7- In former times 1- was the home of great herds of 5- , which were hunted by 6- 7- 8- 9- 10- and 11- 12- 13- 14- 15- 16- 17- 18- 19- 20- 21- 22- 23- 24- 25- 26- 27- 28- 29- 30- 31- 32- 33- 34- 35- 36- 37- 38- 39- 40- 41- 42- 43- 44- 45- 46- 47- 48- 49- 50- 51- 52- 53- 54- 55- 56- 57- 58- 59- 60- 61- 62- 63- 64- 65- 66- 67- 68- 69- 70- 71- 72- 73- 74- 75- 76- 77- 78- 79- 80- 81- 82- 83- 84- 85- 86- 87- 88- 89- 90- 91- 92- 93- 94- 95- 96- 97- 98- 99- 100- 101- 102- 103- 104- 105- 106- 107- 108- 109- 110- 111- 112- 113- 114- 115- 116- 117- 118- 119- 120- 121- 122- 123- 124- 125- 126- 127- 128- 129- 130- 131- 132- 133- 134- 135- 136- 137- 138- 139- 140- 141- 142- 143- 144- 145- 146- 147- 148- 149- 150- 151- 152- 153- 154- 155- 156- 157- 158- 159- 160- 161- 162- 163- 164- 165- 166- 167- 168- 169- 170- 171- 172- 173- 174- 175- 176- 177- 178- 179- 180- 181- 182- 183- 184- 185- 186- 187- 188- 189- 190- 191- 192- 193- 194- 195- 196- 197- 198- 199- 200- 201- 202- 203- 204- 205- 206- 207- 208- 209- 210- 211- 212- 213- 214- 215- 216- 217- 218- 219- 220- 221- 222- 223- 224- 225- 226- 227- 228- 229- 230- 231- 232- 233- 234- 235- 236- 237- 238- 239- 240- 241- 242- 243- 244- 245- 246- 247- 248- 249- 250- 251- 252- 253- 254- 255- 256- 257- 258- 259- 260- 261- 262- 263- 264- 265- 266- 267- 268- 269- 270- 271- 272- 273- 274- 275- 276- 277- 278- 279- 280- 281- 282- 283- 284- 285- 286- 287- 288- 289- 290- 291- 292- 293- 294- 295- 296- 297- 298- 299- 300- 301- 302- 303- 304- 305- 306- 307- 308- 309- 310- 311- 312- 313- 314- 315- 316- 317- 318- 319- 320- 321- 322- 323- 324- 325- 326- 327- 328- 329- 330- 331- 332- 333- 334- 335- 336- 337- 338- 339- 340- 341- 342- 343- 344- 345- 346- 347- 348- 349- 350- 351- 352- 353- 354- 355- 356- 357- 358- 359- 360- 361- 362- 363- 364- 365- 366- 367- 368- 369- 370- 371- 372- 373- 374- 375- 376- 377- 378- 379- 380- 381- 382- 383- 384- 385- 386- 387- 388- 389- 390- 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1823- 1824- 1825- 1826- 1827- 1828- 1829- 1830- 1831- 1832- 1833- 1834- 1835- 1836- 1837- 1838- 1839- 1840- 1841- 1842- 1843- 1844- 1845- 1846- 1847- 1848- 1849- 1850- 1851- 1852- 1853- 1854- 1855- 1856- 1857- 1858- 1859- 1860- 1861- 1862- 1863- 1864- 1865- 1866- 1867- 1868- 1869- 1870- 1871- 1872- 1873- 1874- 1875- 1876- 1877- 1878- 1879- 1880- 1881- 1882- 1883- 1884- 1885- 1886- 1887- 1888- 1889- 1890- 1891- 1892- 1893- 1894- 1895- 1896- 1897- 1898- 1899- 1900- 1901- 1902- 1903- 1904- 1905- 1906- 1907- 1908- 1909- 1910- 1911- 1912- 1913- 1914- 1915- 1916- 1917- 1918- 1919- 1920- 1921- 1922- 1923- 1924- 1925- 1926- 1927- 1928- 1929- 1930- 1931- 1932- 1933- 1934- 1935- 1936- 1937- 1938- 1939- 1940- 1941- 1942- 1943- 1944- 1945- 1946- 1947- 1948- 1949- 1950- 1951- 1952- 1953- 1954- 1955- 1956- 1957- 1958- 1959- 1960- 1961- 1962- 1963- 1964- 1965- 1966- 1967- 1968- 1969- 1970- 1971- 1972- 1973- 1974- 1975- 1976- 1977- 1978- 1979- 1980- 1981- 1982- 1983- 1984- 1985- 1986- 1987- 1988- 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15. Georgia produces the silky 1. variety called the 2— 3. cotton. 1. long stapled 2. sea 3. island.

16. The land near the Gulf of Mexico is part of the belt. North of this comes the grain belt, 1. first 2. , which requires a warm climate and then 3. and 4— cotton-growing 2. maize 3. wheat 4. Oats

EURASIA

1. What is Eurasia?

It is the name given to the two continents of Asia and Europe taken together

2. Between what latitudes does Eurasia lie?

Between 1° N and 88° N.

3. What is the southernmost latitude of Europe? What is the northern limit?

36° N is the southern most latitude. 72° N is the northern limit.

4. What is the central meridian of Europe? What is the eastern limit?

20° E is the central meridian of Europe. 65° E is the eastern limit

5. Compare Europe and Asia as regards area.

Europe is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions in area, while Asia is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles

Asia is five times Europe.

COAST LINE.

6. How is the Coast line of Europe?

It is very much broken. No other continent has such a broken coast line as Europe.

7. Name the chief openings along the coast of Europe.

1. The Black Sea, 2. the Mediterranean, 3. The Baltic Sea, 4. The North Sea, 5. The English channel,

6. The Bay of Biscay (France), 7. The Adriatic sea (Italy) and 8. The Aegean sea between Greece and Asia Minor.

8. What advantages does Europe get from its broken coast?

1. The climate is made milder.
2. There are a large number of natural harbours.
3. The people take to fishing and have become great sailors.

9. How far is a large part of Central Asia from the Sea?

It is more than a thousand miles from the sea.

10. Compare the west coast of Europe with the east coast of Asia.

Both the coasts have well-watered plains.

2. Both have peninsulas in the north—Scandinavia in Europe and Kamchatka in Asia.

3. Off the coast of Asia lies Japan while Britain lies off the coast of Europe.

4. Both the coasts are broken—the Yellow sea corresponds to the North Sea.

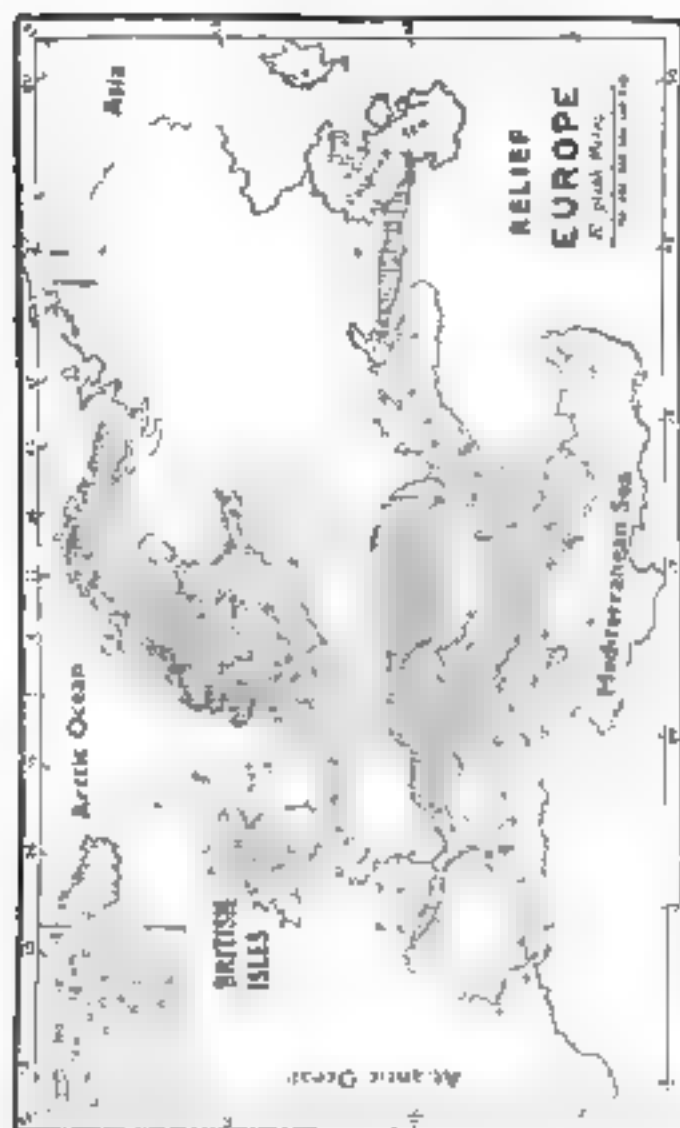
11. Compare the southern coasts of Europe and Asia.

In each case there are three peninsulas in the south: Arabia, India and Indo China in Asia, Spain, Italy and Balkan peninsula in Europe.

I. EUROPE, RELIEF AND RIVERS.

12. What are the relief regions into which Europe is divided?

1. The Scandinavian plateau in the north.
2. The North-west European plain extending into Russia.
3. A system of fold mountains and plateaus in the centre.
5. The Peninsular region in the South with plateaus and mountains.



Reference: *Bays, Seas, Islands, Gulfs* G. F. = Gulf of Finland G. R. = Gulf of Riga, L. = Lake Ladoga = Finland S. D. = Strait of Dover E. C. = English Channel F. I. = Faroe Isles S. I. = Shetland Isles O. I. = Orkney Isles Heb. = Hebrides I. S. = St. George's Island St. G. = George's Channel St. V. = Cape St. Vincent S. I. = Strait of Gibraltar B. I. = Balearic I. = Majorca C. C. = Corsica S. S. = Sardinia T. Sea = Tyrrhenian Sea Sic. = Sicily A. Sea = Aegean Sea Arch. = Archipelago S. M. = Sea of Marmara S. A. = Sea of Azov

13. What is the most striking feature of the Scandinavian plateau?

It has a broken edge facing the Atlantic, fringed with numerous islands and penetrated by fjords.

14. How are the rivers of Norway and Sweden useful?

They are sources of electric power for the paper and chemical industries.

15. Name the plateaus in the highland region of the south.

1. The Meseta of Spain.
2. The Central plateau of France.
3. The plateaus of Bohemia and Bavaria.

16. Name the important plains here.

1. The plain of Lombardy (Italy).
2. The plain of Hungary (Hungary).
3. The plain of Rumania.

17. What are the most important mountain chains in Europe?

The Alps, the Scandinavian, the Carpathians, the Pyrenees, the Caucasians and the Apennines.

18. What is the highest peak in Europe?

Mount Blanc in the Alps, 15,732 feet high.

18. What are glaciers? Where are they?

They are large masses of moving ice. They are found on the Alps and other high mountains. They scoop out U shaped valleys.

19. What is the Alps region noted for?

It is noted for its fine scenery. Thousands of tourists visit it during summer.

20. Name some lakes on the Alps.

Geneva, Lucerne and Zurich in Switzerland; Maggiore, Como and Garda in Italy. Lake Ladoga in Europe.

21. What are the chief rivers amongst the highlands?

The Elbe, the Rhone, the Rhine and the Danube.

22. How is the Rhine important?

It forms an international highway of commerce. Its basin is very fertile. Its banks are lined with forests for timber and vines.

23. How is the Danube important?

Next to Volga, it is the longest river in Europe. It flows through several countries—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. It is a great waterway in S. E. Europe.

24. What are the countries lying in the central plain?

Northern France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Poland and Russia lie in the central plain.

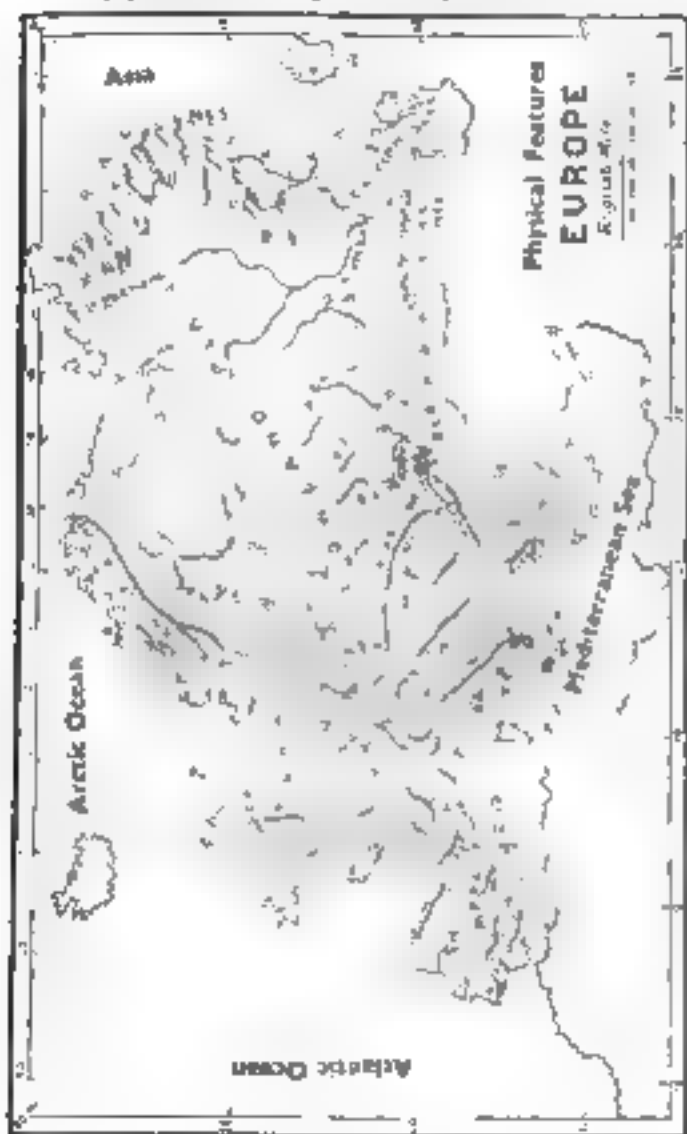
25. Why is the continental shelf in the west coast large?

The underlying portion of the continent in the west have submerged. These form the North Sea. They are known as the continental shelf.

26. What rivers flow through this plain?

1. The rivers entering the Arctic ocean are of no value.
2. The Volga flows into the Caspian sea.
3. The Rhine, The Elbe, the Weser, Seine, Loire and Garonne are useful waterways.

27. (a) Draw a map of Europe and mark there



the chief mountain ranges, rivers and plains.

References:—C. H.=Cheviot hills. Ce=Cevennes. A. V.=Auvergne mountains. Can=Cantabrians. M. P.=Masses & Plateau. R. G.=River Goudalquiv. R. Guas.=River Guadiana. R. E.=River Ebro. S. M.=Sierra Morena. S. N.=Sierra Nevada. Pyr.=Pyrenees. R. A.=River Arno. R. T.=River Tiber. V.=Volcano Vesuvius. H. P.=Hungarian Plain. P. B.=Plateau of Bohemia. J. Jura Mts. W. P.=Walachian Plain.

28. Why are the rivers of Europe important?

- 1 They are navigable for the greater part of their course.
- 2 Many large towns stand on their banks.
- 3 They are very valuable for trade as they pass through rich industrial countries.
- 4 Some are useful for irrigation if not for navigation.
- 5 Some provide mechanical power as in Scandinavia and Switzerland.

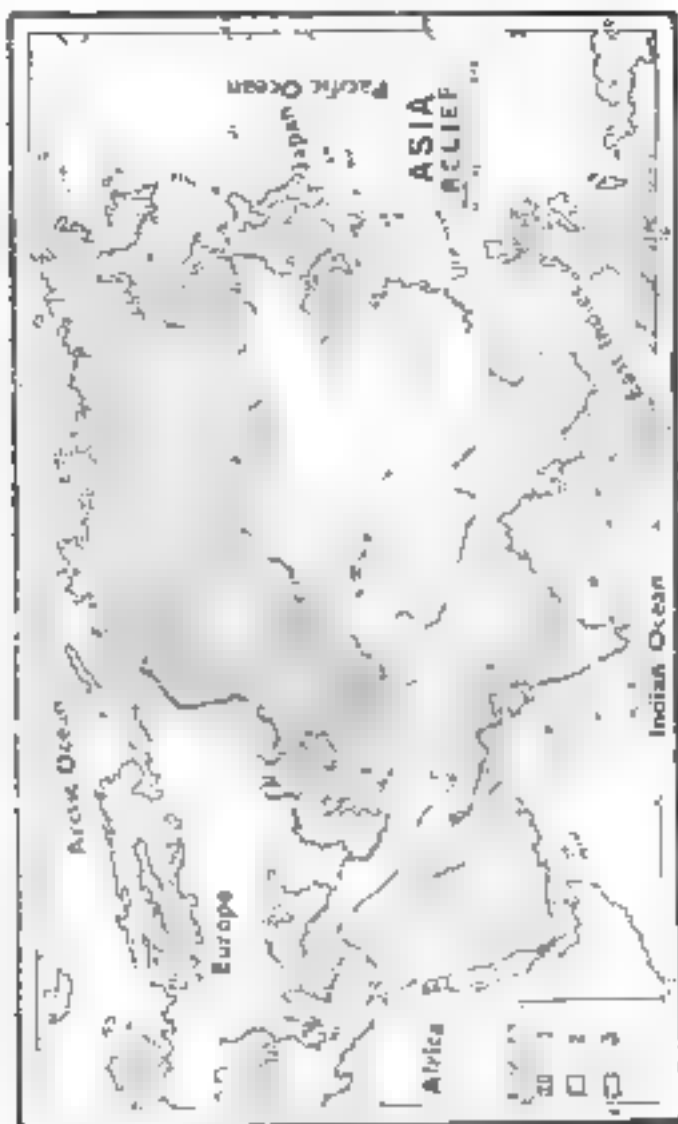
ASIA—RELIEF AND RIVERS

29. What are the chief physical regions of Asia?

- 1 A vast plain in the north.
- 2 A huge highland region in the middle.
- 3 A region of peninsulas and islands in the S. and S. E. Vide map P. 109.

30. What are the two parts of the highland region?

- 1 The plateaus of the South and South West e.g., the Deccan in India and Arabia on one side and the Iran, Kurdistan and Anatolian plateaus on the other.
- 2 The central highlands—the great fold mountains consisting of the Tianshan, the Altai and other ranges.



Reference :Relief Divisions. 1. Northern Plain region

17. How have the eastern islands been formed?

They have been formed by the submergence of a mountain system.

18. How are they arranged?

They are arranged in festoons enclosing 5 seas—The festoons are 1. The Korean and the Japanese, 2. The La China lands, 3. The Japanese group, 4. the Kuriles, (5) The Aleutian islands. (vide Hensel map)

19. Where do the important rivers rise? What are they?

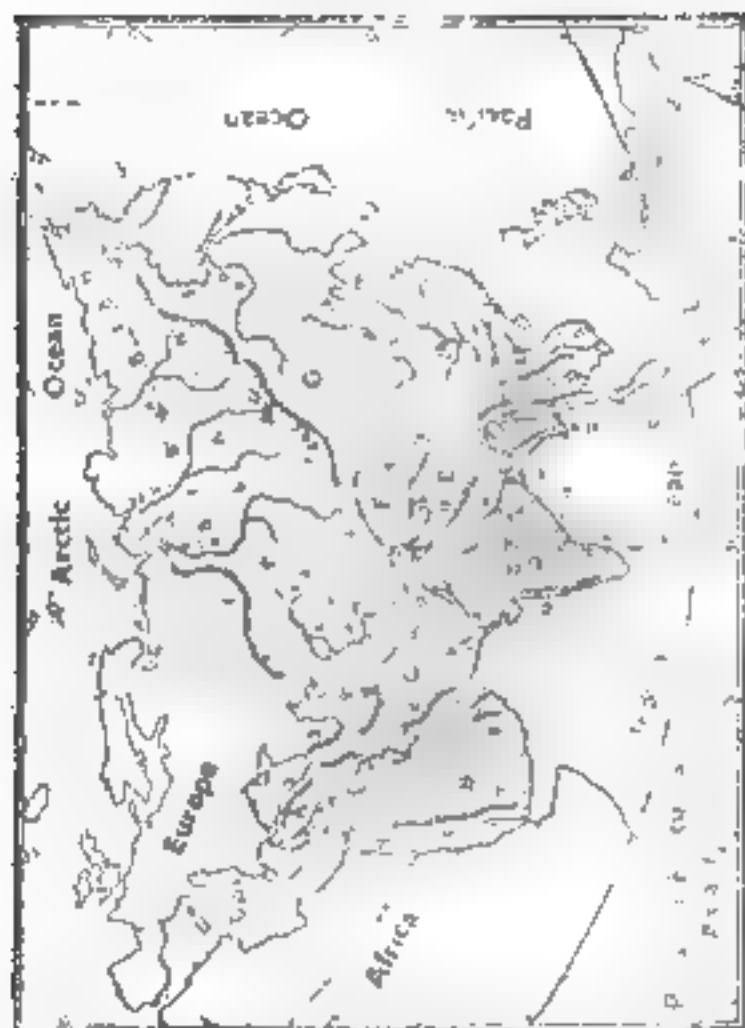
They rise in the lofty region in the north and north-east of India. They are the Hoang Ho and Yangtsi (Chinese), the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra (Assam), and the Mekong, Salween and Irrawaddy.

20. (a) Draw a map of Asia marking therein the chief mountains, plateaus and rivers.

Reference:—

Rivers: R Ob, River Ob, R Ye, River Yenisei, R L, River Lena, R A, River Amur, R H, River Huang Ho, R Y, River Yangtse Kiang, R S, River Sukung, R Me, River Mekong, R M, River Meconum, R S, River Salween, R Ir, River Irrawaddy, R H, River Indus, R G, River Ganges, R I, River India, R M, River Mahanadi, R Go, River Godavari, R K, River Krishna, R C, River Cauvery, R H, River Harappa, R He, River Helmond, A M, Amu Darya, S I, Syr Darya, R T, River Tigris, R E, River Euphrates.

Mountains:—1 Ural, 2 Caucasus, 3 Pontus, 4 Taurus, 5 Zagros, 6 Zardet Kuh, 7 Yemen, 8 Oman, 9 Elourz, 10 Hindu Kush, 11 Sulaiman, 12 Kirthar, R, 13 Vindhyas, 14 Satpura, 15 Vindhya, 16 E Ghats, 17 Western Ghats, 18 Anaimalai, 19 Kven Lun, 20 Arunachal, 21 Arakan Yoma, 22 Pegu Yoma, 23 Tan Shan, 24 Altai, 25 Yablanoi, 26 Stazavor, 27 Khingan, 28 Yunlin.



Plateau. A=Anatolia or Asia Minor B=Arabia;
C=Iran D=Deccan, E=Tibet P=Pamir F=Tar or
G=Gobi Desert.

EURASIA

2. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

40. Study the isothermal maps. What relation do you note between latitude and climate?

Most isotherms run across the continent. The higher the latitude the cooler it is.

41. The sea has a tempering effect upon the climate of the shore lands. Show this.

1. The January isotherms bend south within the continent and northwards near the sea.

2. The July isotherms bend northwards within the continent and turn southwards near the ocean.

Winter is milder and summer is cooler on our coasts than at places at the same latitude in the interior.

42. The N. W. margin of Europe has a winter, much warmer than that of N. E. Asia. Prove this and account for the same.

The latitude of L. P. at the coast of Norway 70° N. but at L. A. in the interior of Asia 60° N. is higher. Here the N. W. margin of Europe is deep water by the North Atlantic Drift bringing northward the warm water from the Gulf Stream and the ocean is warm.

43. Where do you find a great range of temperature in Asia?

From the coast to the interior.

44. What do you infer from the rainfall map?

1. Rainfall is less and less as we go into the interior from the coast.

2. Only a few ferds from the sea are rainless.

3. The whole of Europe receives good rain.

4. No part of Europe gets so heavy a rainfall as Bengal and Assam.

45. When do the eastern margins have most rain?

In summer

46. When does the western margin get rain?

In winter

47. What brings rain to the S. E. of Asia?

The Monsoon wind

48. What are the climatic regions of Europe?

1. The Mediterranean region 2. N. W. Europe 3. Continental Europe 4. Arctic 5. N. Siberia P. 27

49. Where does the Mediterranean region lie? What countries are included in it?

It borders the Mediterranean Sea between 35°N and 45°N. It includes S. France, Italy, Greece, N. Spain, S. Portugal, S. France and a part of the Balkans to the south.

50. Describe the Mediterranean climate.

Hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters

51. What countries are included in N. W. Europe?

The British Isles and the Scandinavian lands to the north coast from North Cape, Norway to the Gulf of Bothnia

52. Describe the climate of N. W. Europe.

It is Oceanic or Insular type. The North Atlantic Drift carries winter cold waters and the Gulf Stream carries the warm waters. The climate is mild, the range of temperature is between 0° and 50°, the westerly winds blow and bring rain at all seasons but more in winter.

53. What part of Europe is spoken of being continental Europe?

The broad part of the continent between the Mediterranean region and the land to the far north. It embraces the whole of Russia, Denmark, Poland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Holland.

54. Describe the climate here.

The climate is one of extremes. The range of tempera-

ture increases towards the east while the rainfall decreases. Summers are warm and winters are cold.

55. Where is Arctic Europe? What is its climate?

This is a small region bordering the Arctic Ocean. Winters are long and cold. Summers are short and warm. The sea here is frozen 10 to 15 months a year.

56. Name the climatic regions of Asia.

Northern polar, 2. The Gobi desert, 3. The Monsoon region, 4. S. W. Asia, 5. S. E. Asia.

57. Describe the climate of the Northern plain.

Winters are very cold and summers are very warm. The country is fertile and produces a large amount of grain. Range of cereals and oil crops is very wide.

58. Where do the central highlands lie?

To the north of the Himalayas. The highest mountains. They include the elevated plateau of Tibet, the Pamirs and Monarals.

59. What are the characteristics of the climate of this region?

The climate is extreme. It is governed by distance from the sea and altitude. Winters are very cold and are hot being sheltered from the northern winds and exposed to cool Arctic winds. The country is fertile.

60. What two deserts are situated here?

The Taklamakan and the Gobi desert.

61. What countries are included in the monsoon region.

India and Burma, Indo China, China and Japan.

62. What are monsoons?

They are periodical wind currents that blow during certain months only.

63. What is the climate of S. W. Asia? What are the countries of S. W. Asia?

Summer is hot and winter is cold. The range is high. Rainfall is scanty.

The countries of S. W. Asia are Asia Minor, interior of Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Oman and Afghanistan.

EUROPE—VEGETATION

44. (a) Name the chief vegetation belts of Europe

- 1 Arctic Europe having Tundra vegetation.
- 2 Temperate Europe having deciduous trees and coniferous forest in the mountains and in cleared parts.
- 3 Southern Europe having deciduous trees in mountain parts and the growing of cereals, wheat, barley etc. in the rest in fertile lowland areas.
- 4 Southern Europe including the three Southern peninsulas, growing lots of different kinds of the vegetation (Map P. 116.)

(b) What vegetation is found in the Mediterranean region?

Ever-green trees and shrubs. The plants have stiff leathery leaves. They are able to withstand winter drought. The leaves are covered with resin or hair.

45. What are the chief trees and fruits here?

The olive, oak and myrtle. The fig and the vine is quite common. Figs are wrapped, figs are dried, figs, peaches and apricots.

46. In what parts of Europe are deciduous trees found? Name some typical trees.

1 Central Europe and most of the British Isles. The chief tree is the oak, north and east. Fruit trees like the apple, pear, plum and cherry also grow.

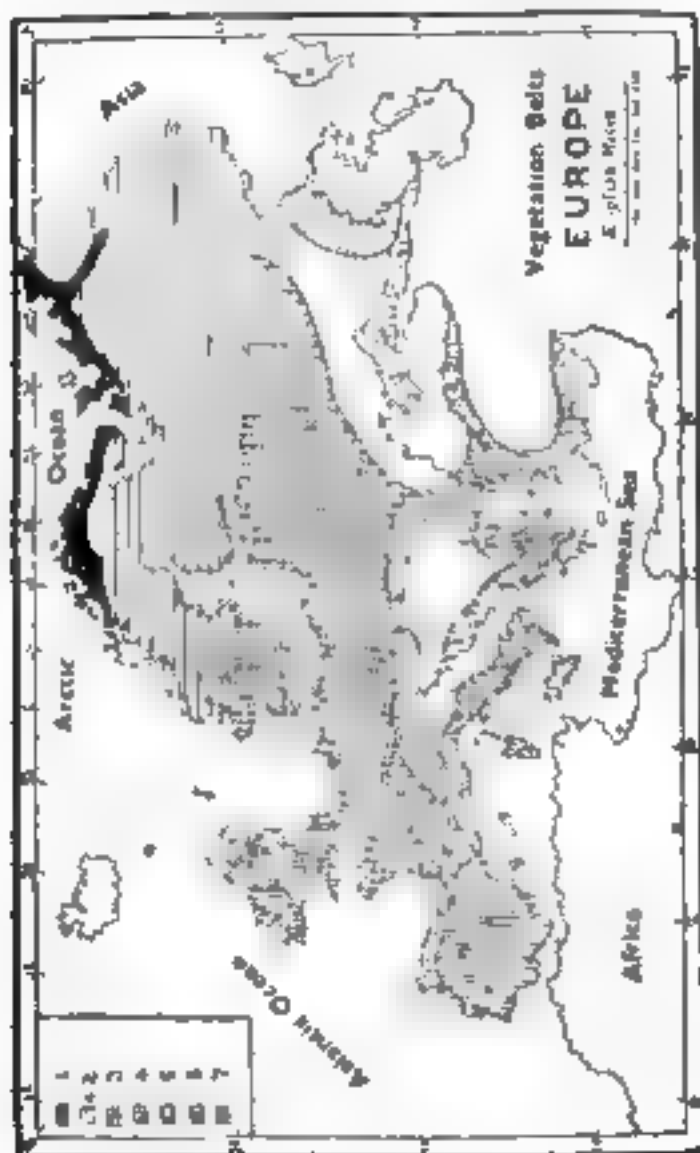
47. Which is the coniferous forest belt?

North of the deciduous region is Northern Scandinavia, Scandinavia and Northern Russia.

48. What are the chief trees here?

The pine, fir and larch—These have needle shaped leaves.

69. Draw a map of Europe and mark there in the chief vegetation belts of the continent.



Reference .

1 Tundra Region. 2 Coniferous forest belt.
3. Woodland and grassland mainly deciduous trees.
4. Mountain forests. 5 Grass Steppes. 6 Mediterranean region. 7 Dry poor grass, scrub or desert).

69. Where are the Tundras?

They border the Arctic ocean. They are continued eastwards through the whole of Northern Siberia. They are found in Central Europe on the tops of mountains.

70. What is the Tundra vegetation?

Mosses, lichens and low berry-bearing bushes.

71. Which is the Steppe region?

The dry climate of South East Russia makes it suitable for grass. This is called the Steppes. This extends to Asia.

72. (a) Are there deserts in Europe?

No, but there is a small tract in the neighbourhood of the Caspian sea. Here the vegetation is midway between steppes and desert scrub.

ASIA (VEGETATION)**73. (a) Name the chief vegetation belts of Asia.**

1 *The Northern Plain* including the Tundras in the extreme north. *Coniferous forests* in the centre and *Steppe* in the south.

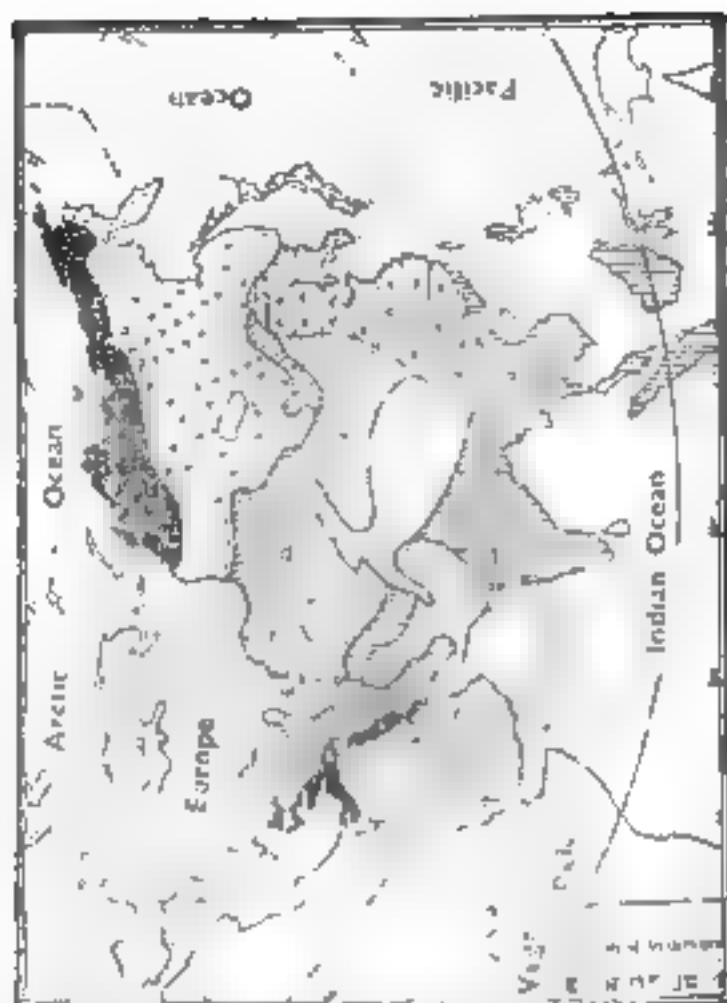
2 *The Central Highlands* having desert and semi-desert vegetation.

3 *The Monsoon Region* having rich and varied vegetation (All kind. of Tropical cereals grow).

4 *The South West Asia* (desert vegetation)

5 *The East Indies and Malay peninsula* having Equatorial vegetation.

6 *Mediterranean vegetation* along the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine (Vide map P. 116)



Reference: 1=Tundra region 2=Coniferous forests (Taiga) 3=Grass Steppe 4=Deciduous wood and 5=Northern Monsoon (summer rain) woodland and 6=Desert (Dry Poor grass, scrub or desert), 7=Monsoon and Equatorial forest (hot, wet), 8=High mountains, 9=Modest-rain region.

(b) What vegetation is found in the Northern Plain?

There are three belts. Tundra in the north, forests in the centre and steppe in the south.

74. What is the vegetation in S W Asia?

Savanna, scrubland and desert.

4. THE BRITISH ISLES

75. The seas round the British Isles are not deep. Why?

The seas are not very deep. In some places they go down to 200 fathoms. The British Isles are separated from the continent by a shelf of 1000 fms.

76. What is the United Kingdom?

It is a country in Europe. It is made up of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

77. How is the coast line?

It is very irregular. The British Isles have a long coast line to proportion to their size.

78. How is the Scottish coast?

It is very irregular. It has many bays and firths with numerous islands. The western coast has large estuaries.

79. How have the seas round Britain been useful?

The seas round Britain are very rich in fish and Englishmen have long been great fishermen.

The seas round Britain are also very important for trade. The British Isles are separated from the continent by a shelf of 1000 fms.

80. Between what latitudes and longitudes do the British Isles lie?

They lie between 49° and 56° N latitudes and between 9° and 10° W longitude.

81. What are the three physical divisions of Scotland?

1. The Northern Highlands. 2. The Central Valley and 3. The Southern Lowlands. (See relief map P. 120.)



Reference: 1=North of Scotland 2=Central Valley 3=Southern Upland 4=Pennine 5=Cumbrian Highlands 6=Irish Plateau 7=Mountains of Cornwall 8=Eastern Lowlands.

81. What kind of valley is the central valley?

It is a *rift valley*. It is like the rift valley of Africa but smaller.

82. What rivers flow through this valley?

The Tay, the Forth and the Clyde.

83. Into how many regions is England divided?

1. The mountain areas to the north of a line drawn from Scarth Pold in the English Channel to Flamborough Head in the North Sea.

2. The Lowlands to the S. E. of this line.

84. What are the four mountain regions of England?

1. The Pennines, 2. the Lake District, 3. the Welsh plateau and 4. the S. W. peninsula.

85. What rivers flow from the Pennines?

The Tyne, the Ure, the Tees and Great Ouse flow up the Eden, Lune and the Mersey flow west.

86. What are the two gaps in the Pennines? How are they useful?

1. The Tyne gap, 2. The Aire gap. They provide routes for roads and railways from one side to the other.

87. What is the Lake District noted for?

It is noted for its beautiful scenery. Valleys containing chains of lakes are arranged like the spokes of a wheel.

88. What is the highest peak in England? Where is it?

Snowdon— it is in the Welsh plateau.

89. What is the Land's End?

It is a rocky headland in the S. W. peninsula.

90. Where is the English plain? Is it a stretch of level land?

It is the South-eastern portion of the country, about one half of England and Wales. It is not a stretch of level land but is crossed by several ridges.

92. What are the rivers of the plain?

The *Severn*, *Thames*, and *Trent*.

93. Name the highland regions in Ireland.

Donegal and *Wicklow* mountains in the north, *Kerry* and *Wicklow* mountains in the south.

94. Where is the plain here?

Between the two highlands.

95. (a) What is the longest river here?

The *Shannon*.

95. (b) What are the four seasons in England?

1. Spring 2. Summer 3. Autumn 4. Winter.

96. Describe the climate of the British Isles.

It has a cool equable climate. It is much milder, severer in winter and hotter in summer than the other parts of Europe and Canada in the same latitude.

97. What factors influence the climate of the British Isles?

1. The seas round the islands temper the climate and reduce winter cold and summer heat.

2. The North Atlantic Drift brings warm waters to this region.

3. The prevailing winds, S.W. and Trade, are warm.

98. Which part gets much rain?

The western part gets more rain than the eastern.

99. What is the natural vegetation of Britain?

1. Deciduous trees in most parts.

2. Coniferous trees in northern Scotland.

3. Fruit trees like Apple, plum and cherry every where.

100. What is called moorland?

The higher mountains of Scotland, England and Wales are covered with heather—brown in winter but purple in summer. Such areas are called moorland.

101. How is the British nation described?

It is described as a commercial and industrial people.

102. What does this mean?

Agriculture is still carried on. But 3 of the people depend upon manufacturing industries. They are employed in factories, workshops and mines. They are town dwellers.

103. Which parts are thickly peopled?

Lowland farming districts.

104. Britain has become an industrial land for several reasons. What are they?

1. The country possesses large stores of minerals—coal and iron.

2. Sheep farms provide raw materials for cloth industry.

3. Machines were invented and employed in manufacturing.

4. The climate being equable and cool, encourages activity in the people.

5. The sea has made it easy for sailors and adventurers.

6. The central position of Britain has commanded trade with distant parts of the world.

105. Where are the industrial centres located?

They are located in coal producing areas.

106. Name the chief coal fields of England and Scotland.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Durham Coalfield | } East of the Pennines |
| 2. The Yorkshire coalfield | |
| 3. The Cumberland coalfield | |
| 4. Lancashire coalfield | } West of the Pennines |
| 5. North West Yorkshire coalfield | |
| 6. Merseyside coalfield | |
| 7. South Wales coalfield | |
| 8. Central Valley in Scotland | |

107. Why is the northern part of England called 'the industrial north'?

1. Most of the people are engaged in some branch of manufacture or other here.

2. There are 4 industrial areas, two to the east of the Pennines or The Durham coalfield and the Yorkshire Coalfield and two to the west of the Pennines, Lancashire and Cumberland coalfields. Each has its special industries.

108. What are the various manufactures carried on in England?

1. Cotton and woollen goods, 2. Iron and steel goods, 3. Shipbuilding, 4. Chemicals, 5. Leather goods, 6. Machinery, 7. Textiles and cutlery, 8. Paper, 9. Soap, 10. Foodstuffs.

109. What are the industries of the Durham coalfield? What conveniences are found here?

1. Shipbuilding, 2. Manufacture of chemicals, 3. Iron and steel, 4. Engineering, 5. Railway engines.

Iron is produced from the Durham coalfield. Iron is used in the manufacture of iron and steel.

110. What are the Shipbuilding towns?

1. Newcastle on the Tyne.
2. Sunderland on the Wear.
3. Middlesbrough and Hartlepool on the Tees.

111. How is the Yorkshire coalfield adapted for woollen manufacture?

1. It is a supply water for industrial purposes.
2. At one time plenty of wool was got from the sheep reared in the Yorkshire hills.

3. A wool is got from Australia, New Zealand and other lands.

4. Machines used in the manufacturing are made in the towns there Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield.

112. What is Sheffield noted for? Why so?

It is noted for cutlery. The stone of the hills near by is used for making grinding stones for sharpening. Good iron was found near but now is got from Sweden.

113. Lancashire specializes in cotton. Why?

The climate is damp. It is not necessary to adopt artificial methods for dampening the air in factories.

2. The coalfield supplies fuel.
3. Dye stuffs are made from coal tar products.
4. Rivers from the Pennines provide water.
5. Cheshire further south, has large supplies of salt from which bleaching powder is made.

114. Name some cotton manufacturing towns

Blackburn, Oldham, Bolton and Bury etc. forming a semi circle with Manchester at the centre.

115. Where is the pottery industry carried on?

In the North Stafford Coalfield. Valuable clay is obtained here. It is near the salt beds of Cheshire. Now clay is got from Cornwall.

116. Which is called the Black country?

The area round *Hirmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton* in the Midland coalfields is called the Black country. It is so called because of its many factories and workshops. It produces metal goods such as iron, steel, needles, pens, chains, engines, bicycles and motor cars.

117. What are the industries of the South Wales coalfield?

Iron smelting, steel-making, manufacture of tin plate and copper working.

Chief towns: *Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil*.

118. Where is Bristol? What are its manufactures?

It is one of the oldest English ports on the Severn estuary. It imports sugar, tobacco and cotton. It prepares these articles for consumption. Fuel is got from the coalfield.

*** 119 (a) How has London become the greatest commercial centre of the world?**

1. It has a good geographical position. It stands on the Thames estuary. The flow tide helps shipping.

2. Docks and warehouses extend for miles along the riverside.

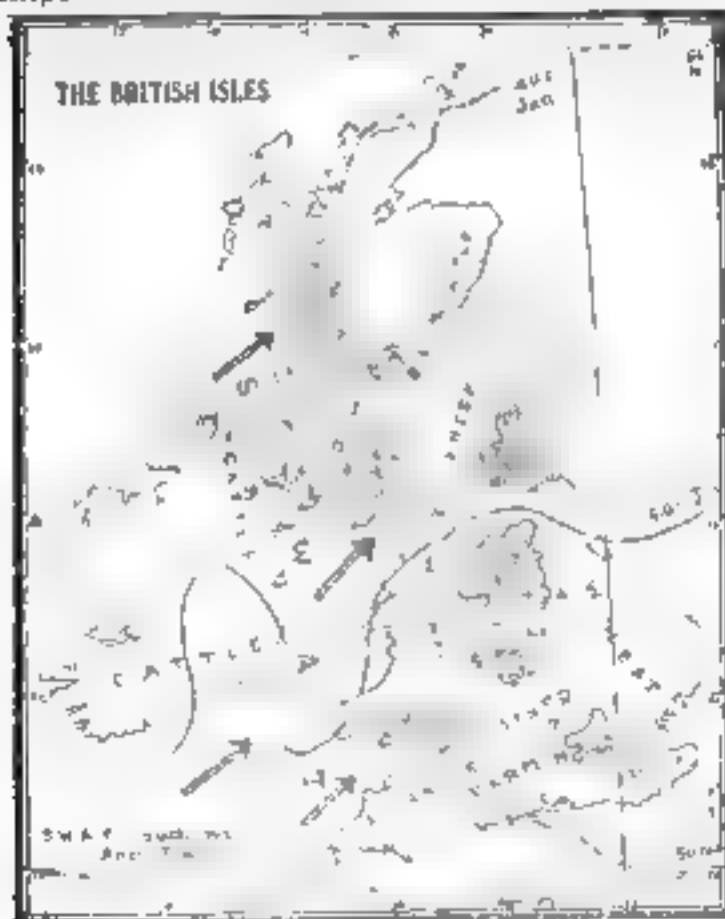
3. Roads and railways radiate from it to all parts of Britain.

4 The port is connected with the chief trading centres of Europe.

5 Trade has made London an important financial centre.

6 Many imports of industries are carried in. Book making is a chief one.

119 b. Draw a map of British Isles and mark the important coalfields and state what industries



thrive in each and also mark in it the following:

- 1 Jan + 100 F 2 July + 10 F 3 Winds that blow
- 4 Places which are noted for wheat, sheep, cattle and Mixed Farming

Ans. 1. Durham Coalfield: iron and steel works, ship-building

2. Lancashire: cotton—cotton goods and the north Potteries: earthenware

3. Yorkshire: iron-works: Woollen goods

4. Nottingham: coalfields: Hardware: iron-works

5. S. Staffordshire: iron-works: Hardware: iron-works

6. S. Wales: coalfields: iron-works and other metal works

7. Midlands: iron-works: cotton-works: other goods

8. Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Ayrshire: cotton-works: Machinery, iron, steel and ships, cottons

9. No fact—lines.

120. Where are the chief industrial centres of Scotland?

They are in the central valley which contains all the mineral wealth of Scotland.

121. What industries have been established here?

Ship-building, steel-making, engineering, cotton manufacture, sugar-refining and manufacture of chemicals. The towns on the Clyde estuary are engaged in these industries.

122. What is the capital of Scotland?

Edinburgh, near the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, famous for its colleges and industries.

123. Where is the valley of the Tweed? What does it manufacture?

It is in the southern uplands of Scotland. The manufacturing towns stand on the bank of the river Tweed manufactures the Tweed cloth and other goods from the wool produced on the hill farms.

124. What is the only manufacturing town in Ireland? What manufactures do you find there?

Belfast Shipbuilding, manufacture of linen and tobacco.

125. Is farming important in England?

Yes, the British farmers are the best in the world. The land is very carefully and so it is very cultivated.

126. What is mixed farming?

Farmers engaging themselves in agriculture and pastoral work is called mixed farming. They grow corn and root crops and cultivate grass for hay. They rear cattle and sheep.

127. What are market gardens?

Gardens which grow fruits, vegetables and flowers to be sold in towns are called market gardens. Such gardens are found near London and other big towns.

128. Why has fishing become important in England?

The shallow waters breed excellent fish.

129. What is the staple food of the people in England, Scotland and Ireland?

England	—	Wheat
Scotland	—	Oats
Ireland	—	Potatoes

4. THE WESTERN MAINLAND OF EUROPE

130. What are the countries in the western mainland of Europe?

1. France	}	republics.
2. Germany		
3. Belgium	}	Kingdoms.
4. Holland		
5. Denmark		

131. What percentage of the people of France are engaged in agriculture? What are the agricultural products?

One half of the people are engaged in agriculture.

1. Wheat, malt and so on of the plain, and especially in the *Beauce* basin of the Loire—the granary of France.

2. Market gardens in the northern part of the plain produce fruit, vegetables and flowers.

3. Wine in the basins of the Garonne, the Rhone, Saône, the upper Seine and the Loire.

4. Apples in Brittany and Normandy from these cider is made.

5. Timber—oak and alders in the Rhone valley.

132. What are the industrial centres in France?

1. The Franco-Belgian coalfield in Lorraine is a *min* and *mines* is *min*—the *min* is got from the steep farms and *min* is *min*.

2. Rouen—Norman cotton industry.

3. Nancy and Longwy (Lorraine)—Steel and iron works.

4. Lyons—Silk industry.

133. How is Marseilles important?

It is an industrial town and a great port of the south. It is at the entrance to one of the chief inland rivers in France—the Rhone-Saone valley. It communicates with Algeria and with the east.

134. Paris is an important focus town. How?

This city stands on the Seine at a place where several valleys meet. All the roads and railways of France radiate in all directions from Paris. It is connected with most of the European capitals and the channel ports.

135. Into what three parts is Belgium divided?

1. The plain of Flanders in the north.

2. The *Ardenne* plateau in the south.

3. The *Sambre-Meuse* valley between the two.

136. What are the activities of the people of the plain of Flanders?

Agriculture—rye, oats, potatoes, flax, wheat, beet and sugar are grown.

2. Cotton and wool-reveller are *factories*.

137. What is the occupation of the people of the Ardennes plateau?

Sheep farming.

138. Where do the coalfields of Belgium lie?

They lie in the Sambre-Meuse valley.

139. What industries have developed here?

Steel and Engineering—*Namur and Liège*

Cotton work—*Charleroi, Liège*

140. What are the important towns of Belgium?

Brussels the capital, *Antwerp* the chief port.

141. Belgium is 'a buffer state.' Why?

It lies between two powerful countries, France and Germany. There is no natural boundary between them. Hence the name.

141. (a) What is a buffer state?

A state (small country) between two big main sea-mining the chances of conflict and collision between the two.

142. What is the peculiarity about Holland?

Much of the land is below sea level. It is protected from the sea by sand dunes and dykes.

143. What are 'polders'?

Plots of land within the dykes are called *polders*. Some land is reclaimed from the *Zuider Zee* (also called *polders*).

144. What are the industries of the people?

Farming and water farming in the canals, cultivation of some vegetables and root crops, condensed milk, butter and cheese.

2. Fishing, sea trading and ship building.

3. Manufacturing in Amsterdam.

145. Compare Venice with Amsterdam.

Both are commercial centres. Both can be reached only by canal and bridges.

146. What is the political capital of Holland?

The Hague.

147. The Danes have always been a seafaring people. How?

In former times, the country produced great sea pirates and raiders. Even now many people make their living upon the sea either as fishermen or sailors.

148. What is the most important industry in Denmark? How is this carried on?

Dairy farming. This is carried on under a co-operative scheme. The farmers take their milk to a central creamery. Here butter is made on a large scale.

149. What industries has dairy farming given rise to?

1. The manufacture of feeding cake for cattle.
2. The rearing of pigs which are fed on skimmed milk.

150. Denmark exports large quantities of eggs. How?

Poultry are reared on moist farms. This enables the people to export eggs.

151. What is the capital of Denmark?

Copenhagen standing on the sound of Ørland and commanding the entrance to the Baltic Sea is the capital.

152. What are the physical regions of Germany?

1. The Northern Plain (by the sea and up).
2. The southern highland region crossed by several mountain ranges.

153. Agriculture is very important in Germany although it is an industrial country. How?

One-third of the people is engaged in agriculture. Everywhere agriculture is carried on. In the north are rye, oats, potatoes and sugar beet. The fertile valley produces wheat, barley, grapes and the sugar beet is also grown.

154. In forestry the Germans are foremost. Why and how?

There are forests in all parts of Germany. The timber has led to the growth of special industries in Bavaria.

and Wurtemberg. Toys and clocks are made in Nuremberg. There are furniture factories at Munich. Pianos are made in several towns.

155. What are the coalfields of Germany? What industries have developed there?

1. Ruhr coalfield in the basin of the Rhine
Industries

(a) Textile centres: Elberfeld, Krefeld and Barmen.

(b) Steel and Engineering Centres: Essen and Schalungen.

(c) Chemicals and glass centre: Dusseldorf.

2. Saxon coalfield in the Elbe basin.

Industries :—

(a) Textile work in Chemnitz.

(b) Pottery industry in Meissen.

(c) Sugar-refining } Magdeburg

(d) Electrical goods }

156. How is the Kiel Canal important?

It joins the Elbe estuary with the Baltic sea. It puts Hamburg in communication with the Baltic ports.

157. What is the capital of Germany?

Berlin.

158. Which is the biggest sea-port in Germany?

Hamburg.

5. BALTIC REGION

159. What countries does the Baltic region consist of?

1. Poland, 2. The republics of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. 3. Scandinavia.

160. What are the industries of Poland?

Wood-working, agriculture and textiles.

161. How is Danzig important?

It is a free city created after the war. It serves as a port for Poland. It is an independent city under the protection of the League of Nations. It has large ship-building yards.

162. What are the chief industries of the Baltic republics?

Timber industries, agriculture, dairy-farming and poultry-rearing.

163. Norway is a land of fishermen and sailors. Why?

The land is penetrated by numberless fjords. Many kinds of fish are caught. The people are employed in drying and salting fish, preparing cod-liver oil and packing fish for export.

164. Why has forestry developed here?

The mountains are covered with coniferous forests. Water power is available and is used for driving saw mills.

165. How does Sweden differ from Norway?

Sweden is wider and larger. It is in the rain-shadow of the mountains. It contains a number of lakes of glacial origin (e.g. Vänern, Vättern, Stjärn.)

166. What are the chief industries here?

1. *Forestry and wood work.* There are hundreds of saw mills, pulp-mills and paper factories.

2. *Match-making.*

3. *Sawing of doors, window frames and other articles, ship-building.*

4. *Production of iron.*

5. *Agriculture and dairy farming in the south.*

167. What is the capital of Sweden? How is it defective?

Stockholm. Its harbour is not blocked during the winter months.

168. What has helped the growth of wood industries?

1. *Plenty of timber is available.*

2. *Rivers are used for floating down timber.*

3. *They provide water power to drive machinery.*

6. CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF EUROPE

169. What countries constitute this region?

1. Switzerland, 2. Austria, 3. Czechoslovakia, and 4. Hungary.

They have no sea coast.

170. What are the three regions of Czechoslovakia? What industries thrive there?

The Bohemian plateau inhabited by Czechs.

2. The mountain region in the south—the home of Slovaks.

3. The Moravian Gorge between the two—the valley of the Oder.

Coal and iron are found near Prague. So large steel works and machine factories have been started. Glass and porcelain industries have developed as quartz and porcelain are mined in the mountains.

171. Switzerland manufactures only small articles. Why?

1. The country has no coast line.

2. It is mountainous. 3. Transporting goods is difficult and costly. So it makes small articles like watches, and clocks and appliances of wood carvings.

172. What other industries are carried on here? What facilities are available?

1. Making of condensed milk—there are good pastures on the Alps.

2. Dairymaking industry—milk is plentiful.

3. Textile industry—water power is used.

4. Tourist industry. The scenery is magnificent—the snow-capped peaks, glaciers, waterfalls and lakes attract numberless tourists.

Hence Switzerland is called the "Play ground of Europe."

173. Why has Vienna grown in importance?

It is called the *natural capital of Europe*. It stands on the river Danube and commands routes leading to all

178. What are 'huertas'?

The irrigated lands in Spain used for the cultivation of wheat, rice, maize, cotton and figs are called *huertas*.

179. What is the chief industry in Portugal?

Wine-making.

180. What are the capitals of Spain & Portugal?

Madrid—Spain.

Lisbon—Portugal.

181. Account for the importance of Gibraltar

It is a strategic rock-governory. It commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. It is important as a naval station and a coaling port.

182. What is the difference between Northern Italy and Southern Italy?

The people of northern Italy are mainly engaged in agriculture. The people of the south are engaged in stock-raising and mining. The north is more fertile. In the north the climate is more temperate. In the south the climate is more arid. The people of the north are more industrious. The people of the south are more idle. The north is more advanced. The south is more backward.

183. Where is the plain of Lombardy? What crops are grown here?

The plain of Lombardy is drained by the Po. It has been built by the sedimentation of the river. The crops are wheat, maize and rice. Mulberry is also grown for silk-rearing.

B. 5. WESTERN LANDS OF ASIA**184. What lies in the depression in South West Asia?**

The Persian Gulf and the Persian Gulf.

185. What are the chief features of this region?

It is distinguished by a marked extreme of heat and low rainfall. A number of rivers never reach the sea. Large areas are deserts. Mesopotamia and the Western end of Asia are the only portions well watered. The people are mostly nomads. Agriculture is raised on only in oases or in places where wells are irrigated. Date palm grows well here.

CONTINUED

NAMES OF COUNTRIES	PHYSICAL FEATURES	OCCUPATIONS	TOWNS
TURKEY (and Minor)	High plateau with no narrow coastal plain	1 Coast, Mediterranean climate, so fruit trees are cultivated and figs etc. 2 Pastoral work on the dry plateau goats are reared.	Angora the Capital Smyrna - Sea port
SYRIA under French mandate Palestine under British mandate	Coast, fertile interior desert There is a rich mandate the Jordan mandate.	1 Agriculture along the coast crops olives grapes and oranges. 2 Pastoral work in the dry parts. 3 Old silk soap works, manu- facture of carpets, carpets and silk in the Dead Sea	Lamias, capital of Syria Beirut a port Jerusalem, a holy city for Jews and Chris- tians capital of Palestine.

CONTINUED

NAMES OF COUNTRIES	PHYSICAL FEATURES	OCCUPATIONS	TOWNS
ARABIA	A desert plain. The only water is in the form of oases. The Jordan and the Nile are the only rivers in the country.	1 Coastal areas cultivation of coffee grains & dates. 2 Cattle-raising. 3 Rearing of horses near Mecca. 4 Pearling in the Persian Gulf.	Mecca Medina Aden - a sea port Hodeida Coffee port
IRAQ	Northern part grassland and steppe. Southern part a river plain. The Euphrates and Tigris are the only rivers. They unite to form the Shatt el Arab.	1 Agriculture wheat, barley, tobacco, cotton and dates are grown. 2 Pervasive work in the hills - Sheep are reared. 3 Silk spinning, weaving, leather making. 4 Petroleum	Baghdad a trading centre Basra Hillah Trade routes Caravans routes radiate from here Waterways abound Commercial on north and south It is an important air station There is motor service to other towns from here.

187. How have the French developed Syria?

By making roads and introducing motor cars.

188. How have the English modernized Palestine?

By draining swamps, planting Eucalyptus trees, building roads, by opening schools and providing Jerusalem with good water.

9. CENTRAL AND NORTHERN EURASIA

189. Give the limits of this region.

It extends from the Black Sea in the west to the Pacific in the east, from the Arctic in the north to the Aral Sea in the south.

190. What are the various natural vegetation regions here? Name the products in each belt.

The *Tundra* bordering the Arctic has vegetation composed of grasses, mosses and small shrubs. The people are nomads. The chief animal is the reindeer.

The *Taiga* or *coniferous forest* stretches across the region from west to east in the north of the tundra. Fir, pine, spruce and larch are the chief trees. The people are engaged in logging and hunting for bear and moose.

3. *Forest*—Both of the coniferous forest belt on its eastern and western margins. *Deciduous belts* are found. Forests have been cleared and crops are raised—rye, oats, potatoes, flax and sugar beet.

4. *The Steppes* lie between the two deciduous belts. The people are nomads.

5. *The steppes* slowly merge in *desert and semi-desert* in the Aral Sea area.

191. What are the two regions of Rumania? What are the occupations of the people in these regions?

1. *The Transylvanian plateau*—a region of oil wells, forests and vineyards—chief occupations: lumbering, mining, salt mining and oil refining.

2. *The Plain*—a region of farms. Agriculture is the

most important occupation. Wheat, maize, grapes, root crops and tobacco are grown.

192. What favours agriculture in Rumania?

The climate is suitable for crops.

2. The 'black earth soil' is some of the best wheat lands in Europe.

3. Plenty of water is available.

193. Russia is a land of extremes. How?

1. It is a huge country but the coast line is short.

2. It has a larger population than any other country in Europe, but it is most thinly peopled.

3. It has hot summers and very cold winters.

4. Its natural wealth is unlimited but the people are the poorest in Europe.

194. Give an account of the mineral wealth and industries of Russia.

There are 3 coalfields —

1. In the valley of the Donets, north of the sea of Azov.

2. In the valley of the Ob in the middle of the country.

3. A big field in the Ural district. Iron is found in each coalfield. Silver, platinum and gold are found in the Urals. There are valuable oilfields in the Caspian region near Baku.

Textile, steel and engineering industries have developed in several places.

Leningrad and Moscow are the chief industrial centres. Raw materials for industries are grown in the country itself, cotton from the Caspian and wool, hair and hides from the Steppes.

195. Where is the Black earth region?

It stretches from the Rumanian boundary to the Volga. This is the richest land in the country. It grows wheat.

196. What is the most important part of Siberia?

The southern belt 50 to 100 miles wide,

197. What is the Railway that passes through this region? Name some important towns on this line.

The Trans-Siberian Railway—Omsk on the Irkutsk-Tomsk line (It joined to the main line by a branch, Irkutsk on Lake Baikal)

198. Compare the Siberian plains with the corresponding region in North America.

1. Both have a northern coast, ice-bound for most part of the year.
2. The eastern coast is ice-bound in both cases for several months.
3. The interior has got an extreme climate.
4. Both have successive belts of Tundra, forest and grassland.
5. There are trans-continental railway lines in both.

199. What are the differences between the two?

1. The North American region is less extensive.
2. Its climate is less extreme.
3. Settlers in North America are better educated.
4. In North America, there is a great water way leading to the Prairies.
5. Its soil is progressing well.

10 CHINA

200. What are the three river basins in China?

1. The Hoang Ho basin 2. The Yangtze basin and 3. The Szechwan basin.

201. Why is the Hoang Ho called China's sorrow?

It bursts its bank and floods the country for miles. Hundreds of villages and thousands of people are destroyed. Hence it is called 'China's Sorrow'.

202. Why is the Hoang Ho useless for navigation?

Its current is too swift.

203. Name a river port on the Yangtse.

At the confluence of the Yangtse with the Han stand three towns, Hankow, HanYang and Wu-chang. This triple town is one of the greatest river ports in the world.

204. Where is the Yangtse called the 'River of golden sand'?

Ships can sail up the Yangtse up to Chun king. Beyond lies the great Basin of Szechwan, named from its rich soil. In this province, the Yangtse is called River of Golden Sand. There is gold dust in the sand.

205. What prevents floods in the Yangtse?

Two lakes act as regulators and check the floods.

206. *Describe the climate of China.

In summer the whole country is within 80° to 100° northern. In winter 100° line passes through the north, 40° through the middle and 20° through the south. The winter is very cold and icy winds blow from the interior of Asia. Monsoon winds blow in summer. The rainfall is heavier in the south than in the north. The south is also warmer.

207. Name the three vegetation belts.

North—tree like oak, beech, in which grow wheat, barley, beans and apples are sown.

Centre—cloves in the highlands; in the west, rice, millet, maize, cotton, tea, and mulberry are cultivated.

South—sugar cane, spices, oil seeds, date palm and bamboo in addition to those of the central region.

208. What minerals are found in China?

Coal exists in all provinces.

Iron ore—Tsyeh.

Copper—Yunnan.

Other minerals—gold, silver, lead, quicksilver and petroleum.

209. What industries have now developed?

Cotton and silk manufacture has been a home industry for many centuries. New machines are employed.

Cotton mills at — Shanghai, Ningpo and Hangchow
 Silk manufacture in Nanking and Hangchow
 Sea works: Hanyang and Dawu in Manchuria
 Shipbuilding: Shanghai

210. Where is Hongkong? How is it important?

It is a British crown colony. It consists of a number of islands at the mouth of the So Kiang and is one of the main ports of China. Industries have grown there, especially sugar refining, tin-refining and rope-making. It is an important centre for sea trade in the east. It is a free port and no duties are collected.

211. Describe the position of Canton. Why is it important?

It is situated on the navigable Canton river at the head of a delta formed by three rivers flowing in different directions. The Pui, the Tung and the Si. The Pui leads to the Kwang and Peking; the Tung to the tea districts and the Si to Yunnan. This is the largest city in China. Many ports have boats on the river.

212. What are the dependencies of China? Describe the nature of each.

1. Siberia is a land of farms and forests. Wheat, millet and other grains are grown. The Trans-Siberian Railway runs through the country to Vladivostok. Dairen is the main port.

2. Inner Mongolia is a largely desert people, nomadic, chief towns are Ulanhot and Hsisheng Yarkhan.

3. Tibet is a high plateau people are engaged in pastoral work and agriculture—Yak is the chief animal.

4. Yunnan is a basin-shaped plateau. It is one of the Chinese provinces where people engaged in pastoral work.

213. Account for the importance of Shanghai and Nanking.

Shanghai is the outlet on the Yangtze delta. It exports a large number of tea, cotton and silk. The city has cotton mills and various other factories as well as shipbuilding yards. It is one of the biggest of free ports of China.

Yangtze It is on the lower Yangtze. It is the present
name of China. It has a capital of Shanghai. It has a way
connecting it to Peking and Shanghai.

214. What comprises the Japanese Empire?

consists of 14 islands and is situated in the
Lagoon. The area is 14 miles long and
1 mile wide and has a population of 14,000 and
is the capital of the State.

215 Name the highlands in the Japanese group.

¹ Hokkaido, ² Miyagi, ³ Ibaraki, ⁴ Tokyo, ⁵ Kyoto
Kyushu.

216. What is the latitude of Japan?

30° N. to 40° N. for a part of Chinese runs through the island of Formosa.

217 Describe the physical features of Japan.

It is a mountainous country. The mountains are rugged. There are numerous rivers. The most famous of these is the Yangtze. It is high. It is used to irrigate the fields. It is a narrow river. The Tokyo river is also extensive. The sea of Japan between the islands and the mainland and the Korean peninsula were valuable as shipping lanes.

218 Are the rivers of Japan navigable? How are they useful?

The land is more arid and the water flows by. So the rivers are short, and in it and how suitable for navigation. However they bring abundance of sediment and are sources of hydro electric power.

219 Describe the climate of Japan.

7. It is a temperate monsoon region like North China with a good rainfall in summer. In S. China monsoon brings rain to the windward side. In winter cold winds blow from the continent. They pick up some moisture in crossing the Japan Sea and this results in snow fall on the Western coast.

220 The west coast is warmer than the east coast in winter. Why?

A branch of the warm current (Kuro Siro) hugs the

Western Coast while a branch of the cold Kurile current flows south along the east coast.

221 Japan is compared to the British Isles. Why?

Both are island groups lying off the mainland. Both have good harbours, and abundant mineral wealth. Both are influenced by sea and ocean currents. Both are in the temperate regions. Both are densely peopled by industrious and seafaring nations. Both are great world powers. Japan has therefore been called the Britain of the East.

222. Are there differences between the two?

Yes. They differ as regards position, structure, relief, climate, crops and occupations of people.

223. What are the forest products of Japan?

The chief parts cannot be cultivated. They are covered with forests. In the north the forest trees are inferior to the south broad-leaved. About half of the forests are old. The numerous forest yields raw materials for paper and other industries. The chief trees are oak, beech, fir, spruce, cedar, etc. Chestnut, acorn and mulberry are found in the south. The gum from the lac tree is used for decorative work. Mulberry trees feed silkworms.

224. Describe the progress of agriculture.

The country is mountainous. Only a small area is available for agriculture. A large part of the rice is supplied from the mountainous districts. Every farm is made to yield a surplus. Rice is the chief crop in the low lands of South Japan and on the mountainous part of the island. Rice is also grown in the mountainous districts. The rice is carried on the coast by steamships and boats. The rice is carried on the coast by steamships and boats. The rice is carried on the coast by steamships and boats.

225. Give an account of the mineral wealth of Japan. What industries have grown there?

There are several coal fields. The coal is used for steamships and for the iron and steel industry. There are also several iron mines. The iron is used for the iron and steel industry.

coast of Honshu. There are also copper deposits. But Japan is poor in iron. Some gold, silver and sulphur is found.

Industries

Iron and steel industry,	}	in Hokkaido and Kyushu. Iron ore is got from China.
Textile work i.e. cotton and silk,		}
Porcelain	}	
Glass and match industries.		}

226. Name some important towns.

Tokyo—Capital.

Yokohama—Chief port.

Nagasaki—Ship-building centre, one port, naval station.

Kyoto—Old capital.

Osaka—Industrial town.

227. What is the title given to the emperor of Japan?

Mikado.

228. How is Korea important?

It is an agricultural country. It produces more rice, barley, peas and beans than it requires. It also produces food stuffs from Korea. It is rich in minerals especially which brass needs. The country is so undeveloped. It supplies Japan with minerals, food and raw materials.

12.5 E ASIA AND THE EAST INDIES

229. What countries lie in South East Asia?

It consists of two peninsulas separated by the Gulf of Siam. The Indochina peninsula contains Kingdom of Siam and French Indochina. The Malay Peninsula contains a number of small states known as the Malay States.

230. What are the islands of the East Indies?

Formosa, Sumatra, Java, Celebes and Moluccas. The Philippines may be said to be apart from this group.

231 Describe the climate and vegetation of these regions

A. These peninsulas and islands lie between the Tropic of Cancer and 0° S. The climate is hot all seasons and rain is heavy. The people are engaged in plantation work. There is a region of teak forests, plantations rubber and rice fields.

232. What are the exports of Siam? What is the chief port?

Rice, teak and tin are the chief exports. Bangkok at the mouth of the Chao Phraya is the chief port. There is a bar at the mouth of the river, so only small vessels can reach the town.

233 What are the products of Malaya? Name some towns there

Rubber is the most important article. Half the supply of the world's tin comes from this region.

Towns

1. *Singapore*—This is at the cross roads of the East. It is the focus of trade routes from many countries. China, Japan, India, Australia and East Indian lands. It stands on an island. It is a coastal port and a naval station. It has a vast trade.

2. *Kuala Lumpur*, the chief town of the Federated Malay States.

3. *Penang* lies between the Penang island and the mainland. It has a good harbour.

234 To whom does Java belong? How is the island important? What are the products?

It belongs to the Dutch. It is the most productive and the most densely populated island of the Dutch East Indies. This is due to: 1) the fertile volcanic and alluvial soil 2) the fact that the natives are skilled and civilized 3) the Dutch people have settled here permanently 4) the introduction of scientific farming.

Rice, sugar, tea, cocoa, coffee and rubber are the chief products. Java is next to Cuba in the production of

sugar, and next to Brazil in the production of coffee.

235 In the accompanying map of Europe, thick lines represent mountains, circles countries, squares seas and gulfs, single islands, rivers,



and dots towns. Numbers represent names. Write down the names corresponding to numbers.

Mark also the chief lakes of the continent.

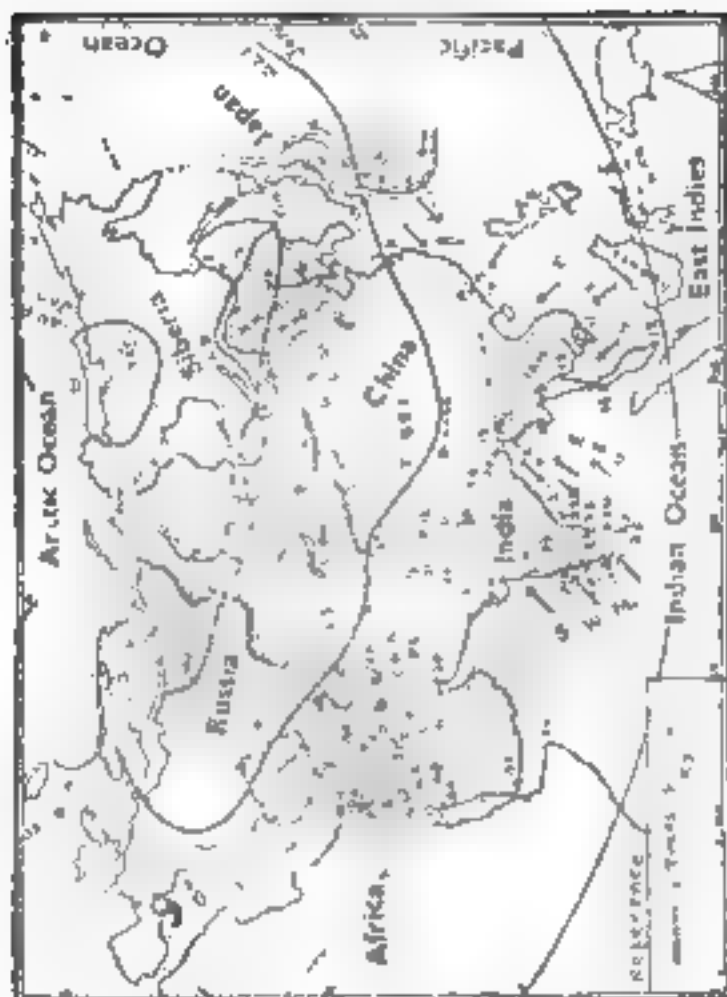
Reference —

Lakes L. L. = Lake Ladoga, L. O. = Lake Onega, L. W. = Lake Weter, L. Wg. = Lake Wogar, L. C. = Lake Constance, L. Lu. = Lake Lucerne, L. G. = Lake Geneva, L. Ga. = Lake Garda

Ans. 1. The Gtals, 2. The Caucasus, 3. Alps, 4. Volga, 5. Danube, 6. Rhine, 7. The Baltic Sea, 8. The Black Sea, 9. The Caspian Sea, 10. Iceland, 11. Sardinia, 12. The Bay of Biscay, 13. The Adriatic sea, 14. The Pyrenees, 15. Sicily, 16. Gibraltar, 17. The Azores, 18. Leningrad, 19. Constantinople, 20. Madrid, 21. Paris, 22. Marseilles, 23. Hamburg, 24. Berlin, 25. The North Atlantic, 26. Norway, 27. France, 28. He and 29. Ireland, 30. Sweden, 31. Denmark, 32. Bulgaria, 33. Yugoslavia, 34. Rome, 35. Bordeaux, 36. Lisbon, 37. Onorio, 38. St. of Dover, 39. Belgium, 40. Zealand, 41. Stockholm, 42. Sweden, 43. White Sea, 44. Moscow, 45. Sea of Azov, 46. Arabian sea.

234. In a map of Asia mark the following :

1. The Ob, the Yenisei, the Amur and the Oxus
2. 32° and—40° Jan. Isotherm. A Trans continental Railway
3. Pamir Plateau, Iran Plateau, Gobi desert, Tibet
4. Lake Baikal, Lake Balkash, Aral Sea Korea and Kamchatka.
5. The Red Sea, Persian Gulf.
6. Wind systems of Asia, Japan Islands, Andamans, Borneo
7. Important rivers of Asia
8. Manchukuo, Siam, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Hejaz
9. Japan current
10. Altai and Tien Shan mountains.



Reference —

Trans-Siberian Railway: Leo = Leningrad, Mos = Moscow, Per = Perm, Om = Omsk, Tom = Tomsk, Irk = Irkutsk, Via = Vladivostok, Har = Harbin.

Countries:—Sy=Syria Pa=Palestine C=Cochin China H=Hejaz.

Winds:—S. W. M. South West Monsoon N.E.M.=North East Monsoon S. E. M. South East Monsoon. K. C.=Kuro Shio or Japan current.

Lakes:—L. B.=Lake Balkal, L. Ba.=Lake Baikal, A.S.=Aral Sea.

Towns: 1 Tokyo 2 Yokohama 3 Port Arthur 4=Manaden 5= Nagasaki 6= Peking 7=Shanghai 8= Hangchow, 9 Canton 10 Hong Kong, 11=Saigon 12 Singapore 13 Bangkok 14=Penang 15=Rangoon 16=Iswan 17= Mandalay 18=Chingong 19=Hankow 20=Canton 21=Masulipatam 22=Madras 23= Pondicherry 24= Trincomalee 25= Colombo 26= Madaga 27= Mysore 28=Hyderabad 29=Benares 30=Allahabad 31=Agra 32=Jaipur 33=Jaipur 34=Lucknow 35=Bombay 36=Calcutta 37=Kharai 38=Bombay 39=Canton 40=Mangalore 41=Canton 42=Bombay 43=Aden 44=Aden 45=Aden 46=Aden 47=Aden 48=Baku.

237 To whom do the Philippines belong?

They belong to the United States of America.

238 What are the two troubles of the people here?

Distinctive earthquakes are frequent. Tropical storms called typhoons are common.

239 What is the chief money crop? What is the port? What are the other crops?

Magnolia hemp is the chief money crop. Manila is the port. Rice, sugar, maize, tobacco and coconuts are other crops.

EURASIA

240. Supply suitable words in the places left

The large rivers of Asia have removed vast quantities of _____ from the mountains that they used in building _____ near the sea.

1 = sediment, 2 = rich, 3 = plains.

2. The greatest fold mountains of Asia radiate from a central mountain knot called the 1- 2- of the 3—

(1 = Pamir, 2 = Roof, 3 = World.)

3. The eastern islands of Asia appear to have been formed by the 1- of a 2- system.

(1 = submergence, 2 = mountain.)

4. Natural vegetation is now found in few parts of Europe except the 1- and the northern areas.

(1 = mountains.)

5. The central Highlands of Europe have got an 1- climate. Winters are 2- and summers, 3-

(1 = extreme, 2 = cold, 3 = hot.)

6. Trees of the deciduous type, the 1- 2-, and beech are found in Southern Scotland, England and Ireland while coniferous trees distinguish 3- Scotland.

(1 = elm, 2 = oak, 3 = northern.)

7. All the cotton used in Britain is imported from the 1—, 2—, 3—, and other lands.

(1 = United, 2 = States, 3 = Egypt.)

8. Ireland cannot at present be described as an 1—, 2—,

(1 = industrial, 2 = country.)

9. The Ardennes is a plateau in 1—. It is a region without 2— 3—

(1 = Belgium, 2 = large, 3 = towns.)

10. Denmark is a country of 1- 2- 3- is carried on under a 4- 5—

(1 = dairy, 2 = farmers, 3 = Dairry-farming, 4 = cooperative, 5 = scheme.)

11. The Ruhr region is in the basin of the 1- in Germany. The chief industries are 2- 3- and engineering, chemicals and 4—

(1 = Rhine, 2 = textiles, 3 = steel, 4 = glass.)

12. The Hungarians have three great festivals, the Vintage, the Harvest home and the Pig killing. These indi-

cate the activities of the people 1—, 2— and wine-making.

(1—fruit-growing, 2—corn-growing.)

13. Arabia is a desert 1—. Its area is two third that of India but its population is sixty times 2—.

(1—plateau, 2—less.)

14. The kingdom of 1— is watered by two large rivers—the Euphrates and the 2—.

(1—Iraq, 2—Tigris.)

15. During the summer months, the rivers of China are fed by the 3—, 4— rains.

(1—melting, 2—snows, 3—heavy, 4—monsoon.)

16. Syria is governed by 1— and Palestine by 2— 3— under 4— from the League of Nations.

(1—France, 2—Great Britain, 3—Mandates, 4—League.)

17. The greater part of Northern China is covered with a great 1— of dust.—

(1—mantle, 2—loess.)

18. Manchuria lies 1— of China and Korea and is a 2— whose 3— increases yearly.

(1—north, 2—region, 3—importance.)

19. Korea is an agricultural country and grows more — 2—, peaches and brams than the people need and so is very useful to 3—.

(1—rice, 2—barley, 3—Japan.)

20. The Philippine Islands lie to the north east of Formosa and belong to the 1—, 2—.

(1—United States, 2—Spain.)

EURASIA

21. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. The most important rivers of Asia rise in the lofty region which lies north and north east of India. (Yes)

2. The lofty Hindukush separates the basin of the Amu Daria from that of the Ganges. (No)

3. The summer rains of S. E. Asia are due to the monsoon. (Yes)

4. Europe is almost without desert, but there is a small tract in the neighbourhood of the Baltic sea. (No)

5. The climate of the East Indies is equable but hot. (Yes)

6. The British Isles are the submerged portions of the continental shelf of Asia. (No)

7. The Northern part of England is called the industrial north. (Yes)

8. Edinburgh the capital of Scotland is near the southern shore of the Firth of Clyde. (No)

9. Brittany and Normandy are north of the vine limit. In these provinces grapes are grown on a large scale. (No)

10. The western part of Holland is the delta of the Rhine. Much of the land is below sea level. (Yes)

11. Norway is a land of fishermen and sailors. (Yes)

12. In Spain configuration influences the occupations of the people. (Yes)

13. Persia stretches from the Afghan frontier to the Persian gulf and round the south end of the Caspian sea. The edges of the plateau are the Caucasus mountains beside the Caspian and the Zagros in the S. W. (No)

14. The Eurasian plain is crossed in on the S. E. by the Tianshan Altai and other ranges, parts of which are in Asian territory. Here vegetation varies with height, first grassland, then forest and finally the tundra type of vegetation. (Yes)

5. The Chinese are an agricultural people. The land is cultivated very carefully but with primitive implements. (Yes)

6. The whole of Russia is far removed from the influence of the sea and has an oceanic climate with great extremes of temperature. (No)

7. Japan is a mountainous country and the hilly parts which cannot be used for cultivation are usually forested. (Yes)

18. Siam is a lowland country lying between Tenasserim Yomas and the mountains of French Indo China. (Yes)

I. 00

1. Describe the position of India.

It lies approximately to the north of the Equator between 8° N and 35° N. The Tropic of Cancer passes right through India and divides the country into two halves. It stretches from 6° E to 17° E. It has a central position in Southern Asia and is well situated for trade with lands around the Indian Ocean.

2. What is the area of India?

The area is 1,800,000 sq. miles.

3. What is the standard time in India?

It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of Greenwich time. India takes its standard time from its Meridian 82° E.

4. How is the coast line of India?

How does it affect the people and the country?

Compared with its size, the coast line is very short. There are very few bays or gulfs. The result is

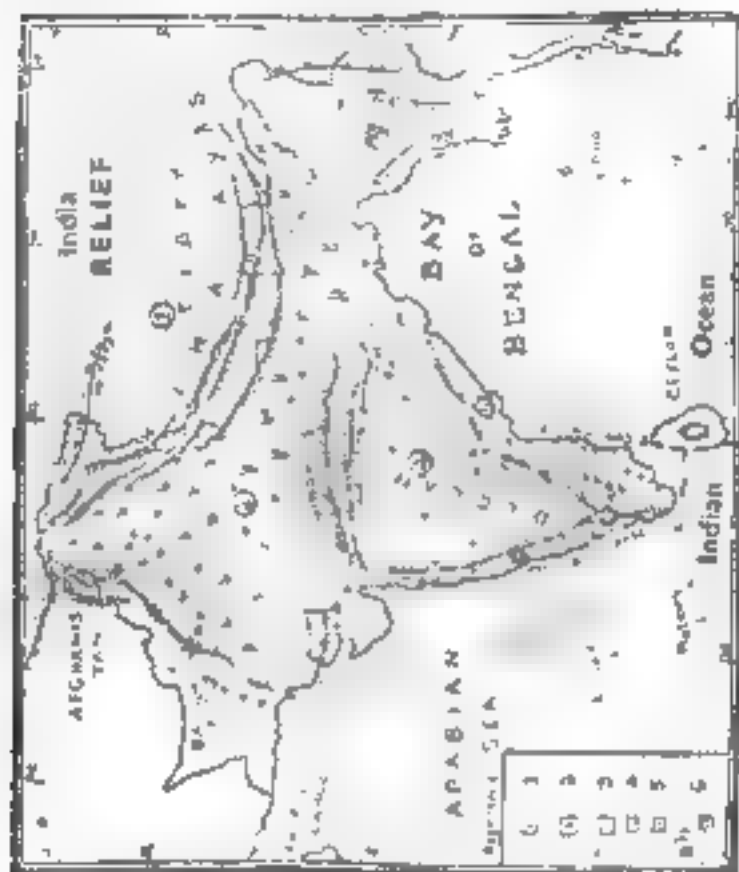
1. The influence of the sea is not felt far inland.
2. The people are not a seafaring people.
3. The country has few good harbours.
4. Trade has not developed much.

5. Compare the east coast with the west coast.

1. The west coast is rocky and the sea is deep, quite close to the coast. The east coast is pebbly and the sea along the coast is shallow.

2. In the west coast there are 3 ports which form excellent harbours. Bombay, Cochin and Calcutta but the east coast is too shallow for ships to approach the shore.

In a map of India mark the chief relief divisions.



Reference

India Relief 1 = Himalayan Region 2 = Indo Gangetic plain region 3 = Burma 4 = Deccan 5 = East coastal Region 6 = West coastal Region.

N = Nilgiri C C = Cape Comorin K p = Kailash pass R = Range G p = Gomati pass B p = Bolan pass

6. How is the coast of Burma?

The coast of Arakan and Tenasserim is very broken up and fringed with numerous islands. There are inlets suitable for harbours but the high mountains lie too close to the coast. So there are no important ports.

7. What are the three physical divisions of India?

1. The mountain regions of the north, north-west and Burma.

2. The Indo-Gangetic plain.

3. The southern plateaus—consisting of the plateau of Central India and the Deccan.

8. Describe the mountain region in the north.

The *Himalayas* are fold mountains. They extend over 1500 miles along the north of India. They consist of several ridges varying in altitude. At the foot hills south, then the *Lower Himalayas* and beyond on the *Main Himalayas*. There are several peaks above 20 000 ft. Mount Everest, 29000, and *Kanchenjunga*.

The *Kashmir* is a northern branch of the Himalayas runs east from the Pamir Knot. Goodwin Ascent is here.

In the N. west are the *Sulaiman* and *Kirthar* mountains. These separate India from Baluchistan.

9. Name some passes in the Himalayas.

1. *The Khyber pass*—the road from Kabul to Peshawar.

2. *The Gomul pass*.

3. *The Buxar pass*—leading from Jammu to Quetta and Kandahar.

There are many more.

10. How have the Himalayas been useful to India?

They have cut off India from the rest of Asia. They have been the only way of coming into India from the north. They have acted as a *climate barrier*—they prevent cold

winds from the Arctic from reaching the country. They have given rise to the mighty rivers (The Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra, that fertilize the Northern plain. They supply them with water throughout the year.

11. Describe the mountains of Burma

This is a mountainous country. The mountains run north to south. Along the coast is the Arakan Range. Behind lies the valley of the Irrawaddy. Then comes the Pegu Yoma. This separates the lower Irrawaddy from the Salween. To the east are the Shan Hs.

The Salween and the Irrawaddy have cut deep valleys in the Shan plateau.

12. Give an account of the Indo-Gangetic plain.

It occupies the greater part of Northern India. It is 2000 miles from end to end and 140 to 200 miles broad. It is formed by the basins of three rivers and their tributaries, the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the greatest alluvial tracts in the world. The soil is deep and fertile.

13. Where is the plateau of Central India?

It extends from the Aravalli Range in the west to the Rajmahal Hills in the east.

14. Which is called the Deccan proper?

The country from Tapi valley to the Narmada.

15. What lies to the South of this?

The Deccan Traps separating the Narmada and the Carnatic from the rest of the country.

16. What are the different soils found in India?

1. Alluvial, the land of the Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra and river deltas.

2. Forest, rich with timber and other products.

3. The Deccan Traps, a volcanic region, yielding to the action of the sea, a deep and fertile heavy black soil.

17. How is the black soil useful?

It contains a good deal of iron. It retains moisture, so the soil is good for cotton growing.

18. What are the chief minerals of India and Burma? Where are they found?

Coal—in the basins of the Godavari and Wardha, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The chief centres are *Jharkhand, Kharagpur, and Raniganj*. 45 of the coal in India is produced here.

Iron—occurs in scattered areas among the hills of the Deccan, and there are stores in Salem and Orissa. The presence of ironstone used for smelting the ore and pig-iron used in making hard steel has led to the growth of the *Tata Iron and Steel works at Jamshedpur* in Bihar and Orissa. The Bengal iron and steel company has a foundry at *Barakar*.

Manganese—is found in the central provinces, Madras and Mysore.

Gold—Kolar gold fields of Mysore.

Nickel—Bihar and Orissa.

Petroleum—the Punjab and Burma.

Asbestos—from Burma. This is used in making steel, T.N. Cement, etc.—in Burma. (Refer to last map)

CLIMATE OF INDIA**19. There are considerable variations in climate in India. Give reasons.**

1. India is a vast country extending over 30° of latitude.

2. Altitude varies from sea level to 20,000 ft.

20. In January the temperature gets less as we travel from south to north. Why?

The sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer. So the farther the place is from the sun, the cooler it is. The temperature is 40° in the South and 55° in the north.

21. Lahore has a big daily range of 32° . In Bombay it is only 7° . Why?

Pl. as. lat are far away from the sea both ways and cold sea air.

22. What is the hottest part in July?

1. the parts of the Punjab etc. along the sea in parts of the coast. This is because the sun is at its very overhead in the part of Cancer and this region is desert of sand and is exposed.

23. Why are Bengal and the west coast cooler?

The heavy rains from the S.W. monsoon make them cooler.

24. Why are isotherms irregular in July?

The S.W. monsoon blows in some parts, it doesn't in the rest and we have other places, no monsoon at all. Hence no regularity.

25. What are monsoons?

They are winds that blow during certain part of the year regularly.

26. What are the two monsoon winds in India? When do they blow? What parts of India receive rain from them?

1. The S.W. Monsoon blowing in summer, June, July, August and September.

2. The N.E. Monsoon blowing in winter, i.e. November, Dec., Jan. and February. The former brings rain to the West coast, Bengal, Assam, Burma and the S.W. coast of Madras.

27. Which place receives the heaviest rainfall in the world?

Cherrapunji on the southern side of the Khasi Hills (Assam) — 458 inches of rainfall.

28. Which are the driest parts of India? Why?

1. Rajasthan, Sind and Baluchistan. This region is under the influence of a dry wind system at a times.

2. The lee side of the Western Ghats and the Arakan Yoma in Burma. — These are rainshadow regions.

29. Calicut has 66 inches of rain in June and July. Bangalore has only 7 inches. Why?

Calicut is on the windward side of the Western Ghats. It receives the full effect of the S. W. Monsoon but Bangalore is on the lee side, in the Rain Shadow Region of the Western Ghats.

30. Why does the S. W. monsoon bring more rain than the N. E. Monsoon?

The former blows from a wide ocean and is moisture-laden, while the latter is a land wind and sucks some moisture only while crossing the Bay of Bengal.

31. When do storms occur?

They occur just about the beginning and end of rains. When the N. E. Monsoon has died away and S. W. monsoon is about to begin, the atmosphere is very much disturbed and thunder storms occur. The same thing happens when the S. W. monsoon changes.

In the drier parts, the day is very hot and the nights, very cold. This great difference in temperature causes severe storms.

32. Into how many seasons is the year divided in India?

1. *The season of the N. E. monsoon —*
 - (a) January and February—*cold weather season.*
 - (b) March to mid-June—*hot weather season.*
2. *The season of the S. W. monsoon*
 - (a) Mid-June to mid-September—*season of general rain.*
 - (b) Mid-September to December—*season of retreating monsoon.*

33. Give an account of the rainfall of India.

There are four rainfall divisions:

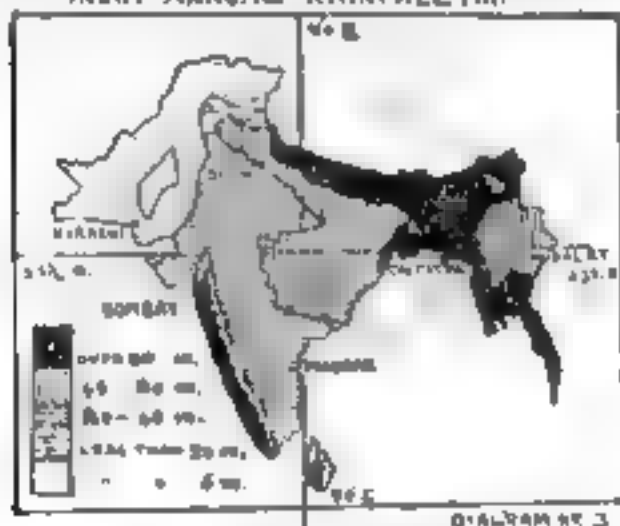
1. *Good rainfall*—more than 80 inches a year. The South Himalayan region, the coast strip of Burma, the west coast of Bengal, and Assam. Rice in the plains, thick forests on the mountains.

2. *Moderate rainfall*: between 40 and 80 inches in the Western Ghats, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Burma. (On the hills, forest of teak and sal occur; in the plains, crops are grown without irrigation—dry crops and wet crops.)

3. *Poor rainfall*: between 20 and 40 inches. The Deccan, central provinces, Baroda and parts of Rajasthan. (Dry crops like millet grow; wet crops can be grown with irrigation.)

4. *Desert and Semi desert*: less than 20 inches of rain—the Punjab, Sind, and the Western part of Rajasthan. (No crops can be grown without irrigation.)

INDIA ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP



IRRIGATION

34. What is meant by irrigation?

A large part of India is too dry to grow crops easily. But rain is not the only source of water. Water is brought to the field in many different ways. This is called irrigating the land.

35. What are the various methods of irrigation?

1 *Perennial canal irrigation* i.e. by means of canals which have water in them all the year round.

2 *Inundation canals*—by canals which carry off the surplus water.

3 *Tanks*.

4 *Wells*.

36. In what parts is irrigation carried by perennial canals?

In the Punjab, the United Provinces, Sind and some parts of N. India this method is employed. Some of the large irrigation works are—

The *Sutlej valley irrigation scheme* (United Provinces).

2 *Sukkur Barrage irrigation project* (Sindh).

3 *The Sarda Canals scheme* (The United Provinces).

4 *The Mattur Project*—Madras. These Canals contain water all the year round. The flow can be regulated.

37. Which parts are irrigated by inundation canals? Are they good?

Sind and certain other parts of India. These canals start from the bank of a river. Water overflows into them in the flood season. In the hot season they dry up. So these are not as useful as the perennial canals.

38. Where is tank irrigation found?

In most of the drier parts of Peninsular India, there are large reservoirs of water where water is stored in the wet season. This water is used when the rainy season is over. The *Hydranagar* tanks are irrigated in this way. The *Maricar project* is a good example. The water of the Periyar river flowing into the Arabian Sea is stopped and is collected in a big tank.

39. Where are wells used?

In many places wells are dug and fields are watered by lifts or Persian wheels—the *Karnatic*.

40. Vegetation and Animal life of India

NAMES OF REGIONS	WHERE FOUND	VEGETATION	ANIMALS
EVERGREEN FORESTS	In places where rainfall is above 40 inches. Western Ghats and the Himalayas	Forests yielding hard timber	Elephants
MONSOON FORESTS	Where rainfall is between 40 and 50 inches. Found in India, Assam, Burma and a foot of the Himalayas	Most important trees grown here: teak, Burmah palmtree, Himalayas / Forests preserved by Government	Tigers, leopards, rhinos, wild buffaloes and elephants
SCRUB & DESERT	Where rainfall is less than 40 inches, drier parts of India and Burma.	Poor vegetation.	Lions and other wild animals like antelope, jackals, mongooses, snakes.

NAME OF REF. NO.	WHERE F. NO.	VEGETATION	ANIMAL
GRASSLAND	Regions of low altitude, now on the higher parts of mountains. Horns and the Tibetan, central plateau	Grass	Wild buffaloes, horses, wolves, sheep etc. rhinoceros
MOUNTAIN VEGETATION	Up to 15,000 ft above sea level, above the Himalayas and the Karakoram	Evergreen trees, deciduous forests, oak, coniferous pine	...
MANGROVE FORESTS	Along the coast where the salt and mud, the Ganges Delta meets the Bay of Bengal	Wood used as fuel.	...
AGRICULTURAL AREAS.	In the Punjab the East coast and the West coast	Rice, wheat, barley, Sugar	Cow, horse, buffaloes, sheep.

40. (a) What are Karez?

These are long underground tunnels constructed in Baluchistan to reach water underground and bring it to the plains. This is one of the means of irrigation.

41. Name some useful forest products.

- a. Hard woods like sal and teak
- b. Soft woods like pine and cedar
- c. Ornamental wood, ebony and rosewood
- d. Resin from pine forest
- e. Cutcher catechu from Burma and Sunderbans
- f. Ghorgrass from bark of which quinine is made.
- g. Fuel poorer forests.

42. What is the most important occupation of the people? Mention the various crops that are raised and the places where they are found.

Agriculture is the most important occupation of the population engaged in work on land.

Rice—In the lower part of the Ganges basin, Assam, Burma, the Delta of the Indus, the west coast plain and the delta of the Deccan rivers.

Wheat—in the Punjab, the Ganges plain as far as Patna, from the Ganges to the lower slopes of the Himalayas.

Maize—In the sun shadow region of the Deccan (parts of Bombay, Madras and the Coimbatore Provinces), Nagpur and Sind.

Barnyard—In the same districts as wheat.

Pulses—Through out the country.

Sugar cane—In a few provinces, mostly from the upper Ganges valley and the Punjab.

Cotton—In the Deccan lava region, the Kutch and the Punjab. Some cotton is grown.

Jute—In the Ganges delta.

Oil seeds—like mustard, rape, mustard, sunn and groundnuts in places with a medium rainfall.

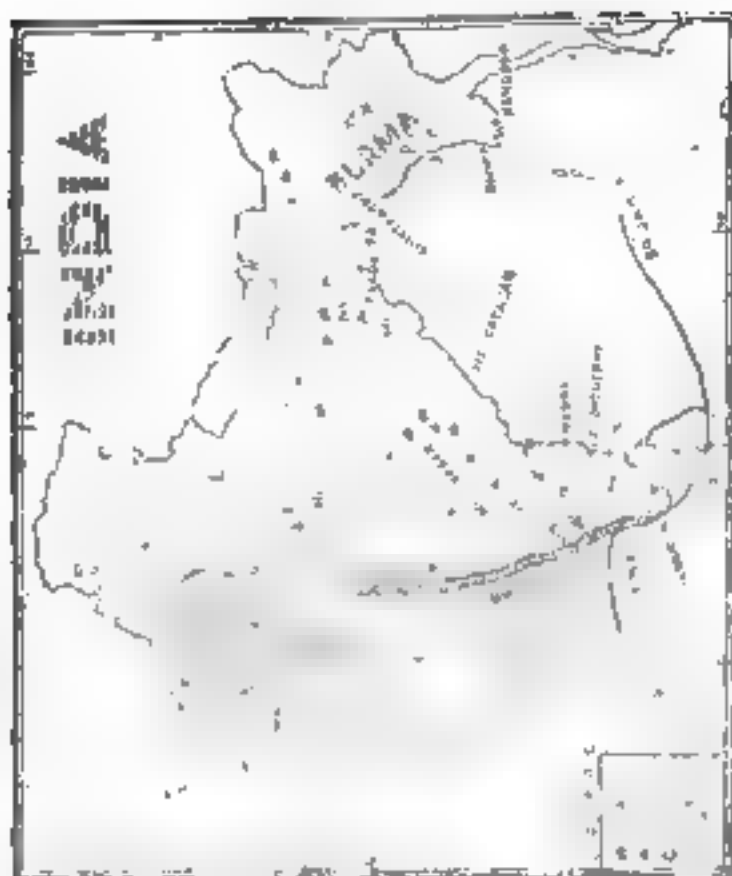
45 (a) In a map of India mark the places where rice, wheat, sugar, jute, barley, tea, rubber and coffee are grown.



PEOPLES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

46. Which places are thinly peopled generally?

Places which have low food producing power, because the soil is thin or poor, or water is scarce, or the land is covered with unhealthy forest or swamp.



47. In a map of India mark:

- the July Isotherm 50°C line.
- The region of heaviest rainfall in S. India (in inches).
- Places where coal, iron, gold, and petroleum are mined.
- Towns—Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Cochin, Mangalore, Travancour, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Cochin, Bassein.

Rangoon, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow
 Delhi, Peshawar, Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore
 Bangalore, Vizagapatnam.

48. Account for the very dense population in the United Provinces and near the Lower Ganges.

1. This is the most productive land in India.
2. The river and the cities on its banks attract people.
3. The Ganges plain is the greatest highway of Northern India.

49. What is the population of India? What are the various religions followed by the people? What percentage does each sect bear to the total population?

The population is 355 millions.

Hinduism 65% Mohammedanism 27%

Buddhism 4% Christianity 2%

Sikhism 1% Jainism 1%

SURVEY OF PROVINCES AND STATES (MOUNTAIN STATES.)

50. What are the chief mountain States? Name the capitals and the occupations and industries in these states.

1. Himachal Pradesh is the capital is Shimla. It is famous for its beautiful scenery, wood-crafting, and the making of shawls, sweaters, and other goods.

2. Nagaland is the capital is Kohima. The people are known for their bravery and they are famous for their head-hunting. The people are known for their head-hunting. They make excellent soldiers.

3. Assam resembles Nepal. The capital is Dispur.

4. Uttarakhand is the capital is Dehra Dun. It is famous for its tea, sugar, and other goods. The people are known for their head-hunting. They make excellent soldiers.

43. What is the capital of Assam and what are the occupations and products?

Agriculture is carried on in the valleys. Rice, jute, oil-seeds and other food plants are cultivated. Tea plantations cover the well-drained hill sides.

Silchar is the capital.

Assam produces half the tea grown in India.

44. What is the most important part of Burma?

The Irrawaddy valley.

45. What is the vegetation here?

The wet forests are covered with dense evergreen forests. The cultivated land is in the delta and along the main river. The chief grain is rice. Paddy fields occupy 2/3 of the cultivated land.

46. What are the oil fields in Burma?

Yenangyang, Saga, Mutha, Shwepyithar and the Upper Chinthein in Burma produces about 10 million gallons every year.

47. What are the chief towns?

Rangoon is the biggest port. Akyab, Moulmein and Sittoung are other ports.

Mandalay is the old capital and an inland town.

48. Name the plateau states and provinces with their capitals. What industries are carried on there?

1. The Central India Agency. Consists of Gwalior, Indore and Dharwar. Grain, tobacco and opium are grown.

2. The Central Provinces. Rice, millet, pulses and oil seeds are cultivated. Shera and cotton manufacture are other occupations. Nagpur is capital possesses large cotton mills. Raipur has deposits of iron ore. Cotton is manufactured in Burda. Jabalpore is noted for oil, cotton and flour mills and marble works.

3. Hyderabad is a rain shadow region—Millet is the chief crop. Cotton manufacture is carried on. Hyderabad is the capital.

4. Mysore It has large stores of sandalwood, rose-wood, ebony and cedar in the forests. The People are noted for carving in sandal wood and silk manufacture. Many are engaged in coffee plantations. Many more work on the hoar gold fields. The chief manufactures, textiles, earthenware and soap making are carried on in the cities. Mysore is the capital.

Coorg—a small hill state. Mercara, capital. The Cannery rises here.

MADRAS.

58. What are the natural regions of Madras?

1. *The West coast region* 2. *The Karmatic plains forming the Southern part of the East coast.* 3. *The Northern Laccarens region, the Northern part of the East Coast* and 4. *the Deccan plateau*

59. Compare the plains in the east and the west.

1. Both are bounded by mountains. The western Ghats form a continuous line of mountains with only one gap (Tigot gap). The eastern Ghats are broken.

2. The eastern plain is broader.

3. The western plain receives more rain than the eastern region.

4. The East coast has rivers which are used for cultivation but there are no rivers on the west coast.

60. What are the products of the agricultural regions in Madras?

1. *Rice*—in the deltas and valleys and in the western coast.

2. *Millet, maize, pulses, and oil seeds*—in the dry parts.

61. What are the industries thriving here?

Cotton manufacture in the south, in Madras and other places. *Wood-carving and metal work* are also carried on.

62. What is Ootacamund? Where is it?

It is one of the finest hill stations in India. It is on the Nilgiris at a height of 7,000 ft. above the sea.

63. What is Travancore? Where is it? What are its chief products? What are the occupations of the people?

It is a native state. It lies in the S. W. of India wedged between the Cardamon hills and the sea. It grows pepper, ginger and cardamoms. There are coconut and rubber plantations. The forest produces teak, rosewood and other timbers. The people are engaged in ivory carving, in making coin-moulding and bradage.

BOMBAY

64. Name the natural regions of Bombay.

1. *Satp.*, the lower Indus valley
2. *Coastal* including Kathiawar and Baroda.
3. *The west coast region*
4. *The Deccan plateau.*

65. How does Bombay differ from Madras?

Bombay is more interested in commerce and manufactures. Many people live in towns. Factory industries have developed in Bombay and other towns. Hydro-electric power is used to drive machinery.

66. Name some industrial towns.

- Bombay*—Cotton manufacture.
Surepur—Dye.
Hydrabad—Railway workshops.
Ahmedabad—Cotton spinning.

67. Account for the importance of Karachi.

It is a centre for the cotton and wheat grown in the Punjab. It is connected by rail with the Punjab towns. It is an important air mail station.

68. Why has Bombay become so important?

It is the second city in India and is one of the sea entrances. It stands on an island and has a splendid harbour. It is the chief port of the cotton-growing region. It has much trade in cotton goods and other articles. It is also a passenger port. Travellers can reach Delhi and Calcutta in the shortest time by landing in Bombay. It is

the passenger port for Calcutta and Madras. There are cotton mills in the city. It is connected with all cities by train. Hence it has grown to be the second largest city in India.

AGRICULTURE, PLANTATION, PASTORAL WORK.

69. What are the 2 cultural crops?

Wet—rice, jute, tea, dry—millets, oil seeds, pulses.

70. What are the plantation products?

Wet—Cinnamon, pepper, nutmeg, cardamom, opium, spices, rubber, tea and coffee.

Dry—cotton and sugarcane.

71. Name the industries and the industrial centres.

1. *Cotton manufacturing*—Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Nagpur and Madras.

Textile and woollen—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

2. *Jute*—Calcutta and Ferozpur.

3. *Sisal and coir*—Calcutta, Bombay.

4. *Iron and steel*—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
5. *Other*—e.g., jute, paper, sugar, cotton, wool, silk, etc. of paper and matches—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Bhubaneswar.

6. *Tannery*—Calcutta.

7. *Silk rearing*—Bengal—Barrackpore, Tatanagar and Madras.

TRADE.

72. What are the chief exports and imports of India? Against each article give the name of the country to which it is exported or from which it is imported.

EXPORTS

1. *Jute*, To Scotland, Germany, U. S. A. and France. Gunny bags are sent to Russia, U. S. A., South America and the various parts of the British Empire.

2. *Cotton* —(raw) To Japan, Britain, China, France and other European countries.

3. *Cotton piece goods* - To Mesopotamia and Persia.

4. *Wheat and rice* — To Britain and other European countries.

5. *Tea* — To Britain, the United States, Canada and European countries.

6. *Oil seeds* — To Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium, Spain and Italy.

7. *Raw Hides and Skin* — To Germany, the U. S. A. America and Italy.

8. *Lac* — To the U. S. A.

IMPORTS.

Cotton and Woollen goods — From Britain, Japan, 2. *Motor cars* The U. S. A., Canada and Britain and Italy.

3. *Steel goods*— Germany, the U. S. A.

4. *Railway engines and plant*— Britain.

5. *Silk goods*— Japan and China.

6. *Sugar* — Java and Mauritius.

7. *Glassware and chemicals*— Great Britain, Germany and America, glass from Japan also.

8. *Fur*—Hurma.

9. *Carpets and dates*— Persia.

SEA PORTS.

73. What are the conditions necessary for the growth of a sea port?

A good harbour. A well-peopled region behind, producing things for export and requiring articles from other parts. Good means of communication between the port and its hinter land.

74. What are the chief ports of India? Name their chief exports.

Calcutta — tea, opium, tobacco, jute, leather, graphite.

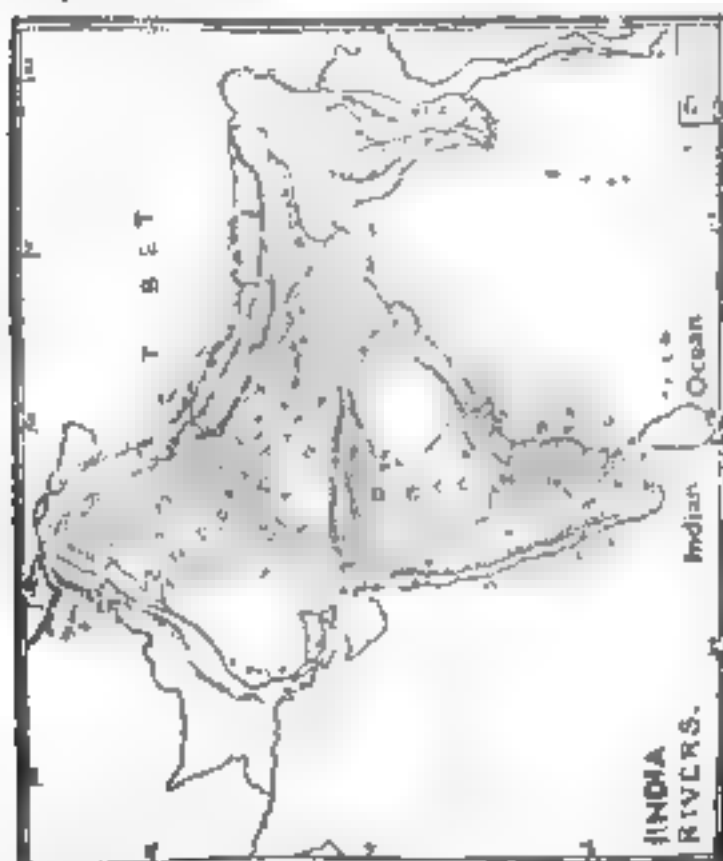
Bombay—Raw Cotton, cotton piece goods.

Madræs—Hides, ground nuts, oil seeds and raw cotton

Karachi—Wheat, cotton.

Rangoon—Rice, petrolum, teak and raw cotton.

74. (a) Mark the important rivers in India in a Map of India.



Reference : K Gan = River Ganges R Brah = River Brahmaputra R Ma = River Mahanadi R Go = River Godavari, R Kri = River Krishna, R Te = River Tungabhadra

badra, W G= Wanganga P G= Pauganga N P= North Pennar P= Palar S. P= South Pennar R C= River Cauvery, R. V= River Vaigra R T= R Tambrabarani, R. N= River Narmada R. Ta= River Tapi

75. Name two ports that are rapidly rising.

Cochin and Vizagapatam.

76. Name the chief railways of India

1 *The East Indian Railway* from Howrah through Patna and Benares to Allahabad.

2 *The North western Railway* through Lahore across the Punjab to Peshawar This connects the Punjab towns with Karachi

3 *The Great Indian Peninsular Railway* from Bombay through the Thal Ghat to the Tapti and Narmada valleys, thence to Jabalpur and on Allahabad, then by E. I. R. to Calcutta.

4 *G. I. P.* from Bombay to Nagpur, then by B. N. R. to Calcutta

5 *Bombay G. I. P.* to Ra. har by Bhore Ghat

6 From here to Madras by M. and S. M.

7 *The C. I. P. mail route* from Bombay to Delhi through Luck. Bhopal, Jaipur and Agra.

8 *Bombay, Poona and Central India Railway*, from Bombay to Delhi

9 *S. I. R.* from Madras to Coimbatore, Telicorum and Quilo

10 Madras to Calcutta via Vellore T. N. R.

CEYLON.

77. What are the remains of the last link between India and Ceylon?

Two islands Rameswaram and Mannar

78. Describe the physical features of Ceylon

It consists of a central mass of mountains surrounded by broad coastal plains.

79. Describe the climate of Ceylon.

The climate is tropical but the sea has an equalising influence. The range of temperature is very small.

80. Ceylon gets rain from both the monsoons. Explain.

The west and the S. Western parts receive rain from the S. W. Monsoon. The N. Eastern coast and the eastern slopes of the mountains get rain from the N. E. monsoon.

81. What are the natural regions of Ceylon? Name the products in each.

1. *The hilly country in the centre*—Products—rubber, coconuts, paddy, coffee & tea.

2. *The low-lying plains of the east, south and west*—products—rice, coconuts, paddy, rubber, pepper, cinnamon & citronella oil.

3. *The Northern limestone plain*—poor soil and insufficient rainfall—paddy.

82. Why is Colombo a very important seaport?

Its harbour is protected from the force of the S. W. monsoon. It is the principal port of Ceylon and stands on an ocean highway from Europe to the far east. It is an ocean junction. It is the meeting place of several routes. The main route goes to Singapore and China, branches go to Madras, Calcutta and Hongkong and an important route to Australia.

83. Name the exports and imports of Ceylon.

Exports—Tea, rubber and coconut products.

Imports—Rice, cotton goods, coal and sugar.

84. Describe the government of Ceylon.

It is a Crown colony ruled by a governor and an executive council helped by a Legislative council elected by the people.

85. Where is pearl fishery important?

In the gulf of Mannar it has been important for over 3,000 years.

86. Some of the following statements are true and some, false. Read each carefully. If you think it is true, put 'yes' against it; if you think it is false, put 'no'. No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.

1. Behind the foot hills of the Himalayas there are in many places belts of rather low land called duns composed of sediments and river gravels. (Yes)

2. The Jomna rising in the Vindhya Hills flows past Delhi and Agra and meets the Ganges at Allahabad. (No)

3. The rivers of Northern India are more important than those of Peninsular India. (Yes)

4. Salt is obtained in the form of rock-salt in the Punjab. (Yes)

5. The centre of the Brahmanism valley in Himachal Pradesh is in the rain shadow of the Khasi Hills. (No)

6. In times past, India has suffered terribly from famine. (Yes)

7. Rice is grown mainly on flat, alluvial land where there is an abundant rainfall. (Yes)

8. Cotton is a dry region crop and flourishes where the rainfall is above 50 inches. (No)

9. The people of India do not use much milk and the bullocks are valued more than cows. (Yes)

10. The population in India is mainly rural—the population is densest where agriculture is important. (Yes)

11. In order that people may understand one another, there are a number of common languages which are spoken or understood by people. (Yes)

12. The province of Bengal consists almost entirely of a vast alluvial plain crowded with people. (Yes)

13. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have a population denser than any other province of India except Bengal. (Yes)

14. The Northern portion of Bombay and Sind is beside

the Kirghar range which forms the end of the plateau of Baluchistan. Its southern boundary touches Madras. (Yes)

15. The largest cotton-growing area is in the Madras Presidency. (No)

16. India is the chief producer of jute for manufacturing purposes. (Yes)

17. The coffee plant is said to have been brought to India by a merchant from Mecca. (Yes)

18. The date palm likes a hot dry climate and is the typical tree of the Ganges plain. (No)

19. Lac is the special product of India. (Yes)

20. Cotton industries have not died out in India. (Yes)

The demand for power is far more increased to the detriment of hydroelectric power schemes. (No)

21. Cotton is the greatest export of Indian produce. (Yes)

22. India is mainly a land of primary producers. And so is Persia. (No)

23. Cotton lies between 50°N and 10°N. (Yes)

24. The soil is chiefly red and abundant in iron. (Yes)

25. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture and manufacturing. (No)

26. Deccan has a tropical climate which is dry. (No)

27. The Himalayas extend up to 15,000 ft. (Yes)

28. Madras is the chief Buddhist centre in the Indian Empire. (Yes)

29. Ceylon possesses great sources of mineral wealth. (No)

30. Into how many provinces is the Indian Empire divided? Name them.

There are 10 Major and 6 Minor provinces. Major: Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa. Minor: Ajmer, Dakhn Coorg

Baluchistan and the Andaman Islands. Orissa and Sind have recently been made provinces.

88. How is the rest of India governed?

The rest is governed by native Rajs. Their lands are called Native States.

89. Name some native states.

Hyderabad, or Nizamat Nabha, Patiala etc.

90. Fill up the blot with suitable words.

1. The state of _____ is in the southern and highest part of the Deccan. _____ (Mysore)

2. South of the Deccan is Kappatan much of which is _____ desert.

3. The province of Bihar and Orissa lies between 1 and 2.

(1 U. P. 2. Bengal.)

4. The northern part of Madras is a low 1—2—high and by broken 3— at Coimbatore 4 the 5 the 6 and other 7—8 hills. 9—10 the uplands, cross the plain and reach to 11—12—13—

1. coastal 2. high 3. uplands 4. hills 5. Ponnai, 6. Cauvery 7. & 8. etc.

5. The crops of the 1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10—11—12—13—14—15—16—17—18—19—20—21—22—23—24—25—26—27—28—29—30—31—32—33—34—35—36—37—38—39—40—41—42—43—44—45—46—47—48—49—50—51—52—53—54—55—56—57—58—59—60—61—62—63—64—65—66—67—68—69—70—71—72—73—74—75—76—77—78—79—80—81—82—83—84—85—86—87—88—89—90—91—92—93—94—95—96—97—98—99—100—101—102—103—104—105—106—107—108—109—110—111—112—113—114—115—116—117—118—119—120—121—122—123—124—125—126—127—128—129—130—131—132—133—134—135—136—137—138—139—140—141—142—143—144—145—146—147—148—149—150—151—152—153—154—155—156—157—158—159—160—161—162—163—164—165—166—167—168—169—170—171—172—173—174—175—176—177—178—179—180—181—182—183—184—185—186—187—188—189—190—191—192—193—194—195—196—197—198—199—200—201—202—203—204—205—206—207—208—209—210—211—212—213—214—215—216—217—218—219—220—221—222—223—224—225—226—227—228—229—230—231—232—233—234—235—236—237—238—239—240—241—242—243—244—245—246—247—248—249—250—251—252—253—254—255—256—257—258—259—260—261—262—263—264—265—266—267—268—269—270—271—272—273—274—275—276—277—278—279—280—281—282—283—284—285—286—287—288—289—290—291—292—293—294—295—296—297—298—299—300—301—302—303—304—305—306—307—308—309—310—311—312—313—314—315—316—317—318—319—320—321—322—323—324—325—326—327—328—329—330—331—332—333—334—335—336—337—338—339—340—341—342—343—344—345—346—347—348—349—350—351—352—353—354—355—356—357—358—359—360—361—362—363—364—365—366—367—368—369—370—371—372—373—374—375—376—377—378—379—380—381—382—383—384—385—386—387—388—389—390—391—392—393—394—395—396—397—398—399—400—401—402—403—404—405—406—407—408—409—410—411—412—413—414—415—416—417—418—419—420—421—422—423—424—425—426—427—428—429—430—431—432—433—434—435—436—437—438—439—440—441—442—443—444—445—446—447—448—449—450—451—452—453—454—455—456—457—458—459—460—461—462—463—464—465—466—467—468—469—470—471—472—473—474—475—476—477—478—479—480—481—482—483—484—485—486—487—488—489—490—491—492—493—494—495—496—497—498—499—500—501—502—503—504—505—506—507—508—509—510—511—512—513—514—515—516—517—518—519—520—521—522—523—524—525—526—527—528—529—530—531—532—533—534—535—536—537—538—539—540—541—542—543—544—545—546—547—548—549—550—551—552—553—554—555—556—557—558—559—560—561—562—563—564—565—566—567—568—569—570—571—572—573—574—575—576—577—578—579—580—581—582—583—584—585—586—587—588—589—590—591—592—593—594—595—596—597—598—599—600—601—602—603—604—605—606—607—608—609—610—611—612—613—614—615—616—617—618—619—620—621—622—623—624—625—626—627—628—629—630—631—632—633—634—635—636—637—638—639—640—641—642—643—644—645—646—647—648—649—650—651—652—653—654—655—656—657—658—659—660—661—662—663—664—665—666—667—668—669—670—671—672—673—674—675—676—677—678—679—680—681—682—683—684—685—686—687—688—689—690—691—692—693—694—695—696—697—698—699—700—701—702—703—704—705—706—707—708—709—710—711—712—713—714—715—716—717—718—719—720—721—722—723—724—725—726—727—728—729—730—731—732—733—734—735—736—737—738—739—740—741—742—743—744—745—746—747—748—749—750—751—752—753—754—755—756—757—758—759—760—761—762—763—764—765—766—767—768—769—770—771—772—773—774—775—776—777—778—779—780—781—782—783—784—785—786—787—788—789—790—791—792—793—794—795—796—797—798—799—800—801—802—803—804—805—806—807—808—809—810—811—812—813—814—815—816—817—818—819—820—821—822—823—824—825—826—827—828—829—830—831—832—833—834—835—836—837—838—839—840—841—842—843—844—845—846—847—848—849—850—851—852—853—854—855—856—857—858—859—860—861—862—863—864—865—866—867—868—869—870—871—872—873—874—875—876—877—878—879—880—881—882—883—884—885—886—887—888—889—890—891—892—893—894—895—896—897—898—899—900—901—902—903—904—905—906—907—908—909—910—911—912—913—914—915—916—917—918—919—920—921—922—923—924—925—926—927—928—929—930—931—932—933—934—935—936—937—938—939—940—941—942—943—944—945—946—947—948—949—950—951—952—953—954—955—956—957—958—959—960—961—962—963—964—965—966—967—968—969—970—971—972—973—974—975—976—977—978—979—980—981—982—983—984—985—986—987—988—989—990—991—992—993—994—995—996—997—998—999—1000—1001—1002—1003—1004—1005—1006—1007—1008—1009—1010—1011—1012—1013—1014—1015—1016—1017—1018—1019—1020—1021—1022—1023—1024—1025—1026—1027—1028—1029—1030—1031—1032—1033—1034—1035—1036—1037—1038—1039—1040—1041—1042—1043—1044—1045—1046—1047—1048—1049—1050—1051—1052—1053—1054—1055—1056—1057—1058—1059—1060—1061—1062—1063—1064—1065—1066—1067—1068—1069—1070—1071—1072—1073—1074—1075—1076—1077—1078—1079—1080—1081—1082—1083—1084—1085—1086—1087—1088—1089—1090—1091—1092—1093—1094—1095—1096—1097—1098—1099—1100—1101—1102—1103—1104—1105—1106—1107—1108—1109—1110—1111—1112—1113—1114—1115—1116—1117—1118—1119—1120—1121—1122—1123—1124—1125—1126—1127—1128—1129—1130—1131—1132—1133—1134—1135—1136—1137—1138—1139—1140—1141—1142—1143—1144—1145—1146—1147—1148—1149—1150—1151—1152—1153—1154—1155—1156—1157—1158—1159—1160—1161—1162—1163—1164—1165—1166—1167—1168—1169—1170—1171—1172—1173—1174—1175—1176—1177—1178—1179—1180—1181—1182—1183—1184—1185—1186—1187—1188—1189—1190—1191—1192—1193—1194—1195—1196—1197—1198—1199—1200—1201—1202—1203—1204—1205—1206—1207—1208—1209—1210—1211—1212—1213—1214—1215—1216—1217—1218—1219—1220—1221—12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6— has made real famine a thing of the past in most parts of India.

(1=uncertain, 2=watered, 3=deficiencies, 4=irrigation, 5=irrigation, 6=works.)

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

1. Given some reasons to prove that the earth is round.

1. The eclipses of the moon are caused by the earth's shadow falling on the moon. The edge of the shadow is round. Round objects cast such shadows. So we conclude that the earth is round.

2. When a ship sails away from the shore to the open sea it is found that the lower part disappears first and the top last. If the earth were flat, the whole ship should appear and disappear at the same time.

3. If we sail due west or east from a particular spot we come back to the point from where we started. This shows that the earth is round.

2. What are the two movements of the earth? What are their effects?

1. *Rotation.* It turns round on its own axis once every day. This causes day and night. One half of the earth alone receives the rays of the sun at a time while the other half is in darkness.

2. *Revolution.* It moves round the sun once every year. It takes 365½ days to complete the journey. This is the annual movement.

Note 1. That the earth travels with its axis tilted towards the plane of its orbit to the extent of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. 2. That the axis points towards the same fixed point in space—the Pole Star.

Consequences.—This causes (1) a variation in the length of day and night at all places in the world except the Equator, (2) it produces changes of climate called the seasons.

3. When is the sun in zenith at the Equator?

On March 21 and September 23. Note on these 2 days all places have 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. The days are called Equinoxes.

4. When is the Sun in Zenith at the Tropics?

Tropic of Cancer—June 21

Tropic of Capricorn—Dec 22

These are the two days when the sun is farthest from the Equator. This day is called solstice.

5. What is the size of the earth?

The diameter is about 8,000 miles and the circumference 25,000 miles.

6. How far is the Sun from the Earth?

93,000,000 miles away from the earth.

7. In what zone do places have the sun in zenith 2 days in the year?

Tropical zone.

8. What is the greatest altitude of the Sun 1 at the Arctic circle 2 at the Pole

1 47° 2' 34"

9. In what zone is summer a season of long days and short nights and winter a season of short days and long nights.

The Temperate zone.

10. Which is the place having six months of continuous night?

The pole.

11. Definitions to be remembered:

1. Latitude is the angular distance of a place north or south of the Equator. Lines drawn parallel to the Equator are called parallels of latitude.

2. Longitude is the distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian (i.e. Greenwich). These lines join the two Poles and cut the Equator. They are not parallel to one another. (Vide diagram.)

3. *Prime Meridian*.—is the line of longitude passing through Greenwich which is taken as the central Meridian.

4. *Meridian* (Mid-day) is a line joining any two places having noon at the same time.

5. *The Equator*.—The imaginary circle drawn round the globe halfway between the two poles.

6. *The Tropics*.—(Turning points)

The Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and

The Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

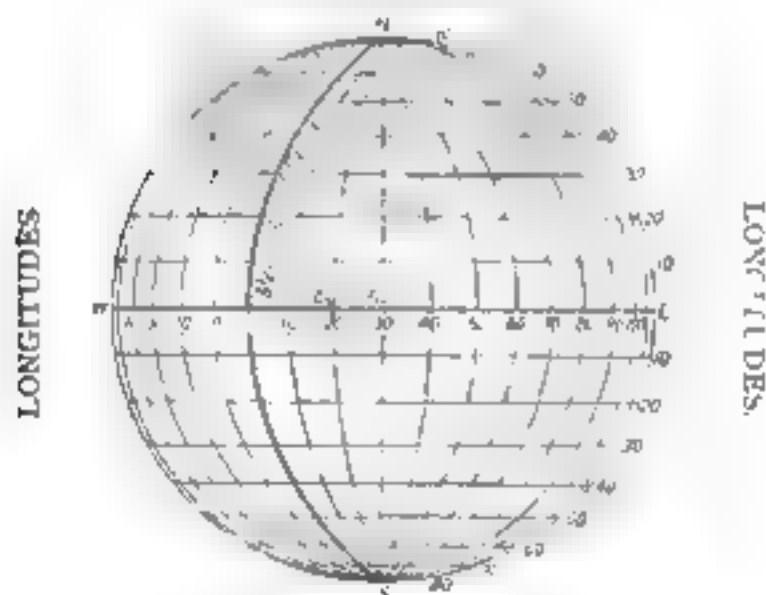
7. *The Arctic circle*.—Latitude $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.

8. *The Antarctic circle*.—Latitude $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

9. *The axis of the earth*.—An imaginary line joining the North and South Poles through the centre of the earth.

10. *The North and South Poles*.—The earth turns round in such a way that there are two points which really do not move. These are the North and South Poles.

LATITUDES.



Note the following —

Latitude. The utmost limit is 90° N. N Pole 90° S —S. Pole.

Longitude. The Utmost limit 180° E and 180° W (East of Greenwich West of Greenwich) 180° E and 180° W are one and the same it is called the Inter National Date Line.

12. What are Local and Standard Times? What is Indian Standard time?

The **Local time** of a place is the hours counted from the time the sun crosses the meridian of the place. For example 1 p.m. (local time) means 1 hour has passed the meridian of that place. Hours begin at noon. Note that each country has its own local time. To get uniformity of clock time, a time belt was made of the country (from mid noon for the whole country about which the sun is on the meridian). This time is called the **Standard Time**. The Indian Standard Time is 5½ hr. in advance of local time. It is kept for the whole parts of India when the sun is on meridian 82½° E.

13. Note that we can calculate and find out the difference in time between two places, if their longitude and time in one place are given

A 90° E—Noon

B 45° E ? C 120° E—?

D 150° E ?

One degree of longitude represents 4 minutes. If the time at A is noon, it must be 45 × 4 = 180 minutes earlier i.e. 3 hrs. 30 min. at B. At C it must be 15 × 4 = 60 minutes earlier i.e. 1 hr. At D, it must be 30 × 4 = 120 minutes i.e. 2 p.m. A i.e. 2 p.m.

14. Name the high pressure and low pressure regions of the world

1. The Equatorial belt of low pressure.
2. Belt of high Pressure near the Tropic of Cancer
3. Belt of High Pressure near the Tropic of Capricorn

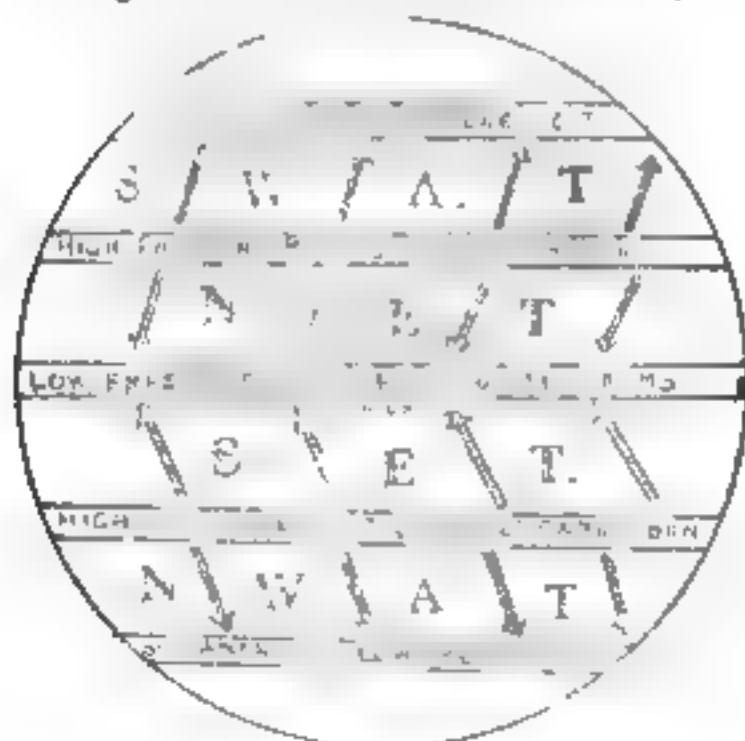
4. Sub-Arctic belt of low Pressure.
5. Sub-Antarctic belt of low pressure.

(See diagram below.)

15. What are the constant winds of the world?

1. The N. E. Trades blowing from the tropic of Cancer to the Equator.
2. The S. E. Trades blowing from the tropic of Capricorn to the Equator.
3. The S. W. Anti Trade blowing from the Cancer region to the Arctic low pressure belt.
4. The N. W. Anti Trades blowing from the Capricorn region to the Antarctic low pressure belt.

Diagram to show winds and Pressure belts



Note that as the sun travels, the *heat equator* i.e., the line joining places having the highest temperature also moves. Consequently the belts of calms and constant winds shift a few degrees north during the northern summer, and a few degrees south during the southern summer.

16. What are monsoon winds?

These are winds that blow during certain months of the year only for e.g. the N. E. monsoon in India blowing in Nov. Dec. and Jan. and the S. W. monsoon blowing in June, July, August and September.

17. What are the effects of ocean currents?

1. Their influence upon climate is very great. Currents which go from lower to high latitudes bring warm water to the colder seas. The cold places are made a little warmer and currents bear ice bergs into warm regions and lessen the warmth there.

2. Warm currents bring rain.

3. Cold currents have a drying effect on climate.

4. The mixing of a cold and a warm current causes fog.

18. Give some examples to show the effect of ocean currents on climate.

1. The coast of Norway is free from ice on account of the warm North Atlantic drift but the Baltic sea is frozen in winter.

2. The St. Lawrence is frozen but the west coast of North America is free from ice for the warm North Pacific drift flows there.

3. New York has a temperature below freezing point in January but some places on the same latitude have a higher temperature.

19. What are the factors that determine the climate of a place?

1. Latitude, 2. Altitude, 3. Proximity to sea, 4. Ocean current, 5. Position and direction of mountain ranges, 6. Prevailing winds, 7. Soil.

20. What are the various kinds of rain?

1. Rainf rains—caused when wind meets a mountain system. e.g. the Western Ghats, the Rockies, the Andes.

2. Convection rains—caused by moisture-laden air being sucked up into the 'convection currents' i.e., the ascending air currents of heated regions—rain in the equatorial regions.

3. Cyclonic rain—rain brought by cyclones (wind systems that travel).

21. Some definitions to remember.

1. Roaring Forties. In the southern hemisphere where there are few land areas to interfere with the winds, the wind drives are very steady and strong. They are hence known as the 'Roaring West winds.' The latitudes they blow over are called 'The Roaring Forties.'

2. Doldrums. In the equatorial region between 5° N. and 5° S. the movement of the air is vertical and there is a calm area. This region is called the Equatorial belt of calms or Doldrums.

3. The zones of calms and capricious. The high pressure regions of two tropics are regions of no wind. They are called calms.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

✓ 1. ALLUVIUM—Fine mud deposited by rivers making land fertile.

2. ANTIPATHIES—Places on the surface of the earth situated exactly opposite to each other.

✓ 3. ARABIAN WELLS—Wells (holes) dug on to earth in which underground water rises up so called because such a well was first sunk in a place called 'Arion.'

4. ATOLLS—Circular islands not very high above sea level built by coral insects.

✓ 5. BUFFER STATE—A small country situated between two powerful countries lessening chances of collision between the two.

6. **CANYONS**— Deep narrow steep-sided valley cut by rivers.

7. **CAPES**— An irregular coastline jutting into the ocean to form a head land.

8. **CAMPOS**— Tropical grasslands in South America to the south of the Amazon.

9. **CHINOOK WINDS**— Warm dry winds blowing on the seaward side of the Rockies. They make the land warm.

10. **CONIFEROUS TREES**— Bearing fruits like cones—fir and pine.

11. **CARAVAN**— Company traveling together for safety in the most barren caravan in the desert.

12. **CHUQUIBAMBIA**— The mouth of a river.

13. **CORDILLERAS**— Name given by the Spaniards to mountains in America—The Rockies and the Andes.

14. **CONTINENTAL CLIMATE**— Climate of places far away from the sea, very hot in summer and very cold in winter.

15. **CONTOUR LINES**— A line on a map passing through places of the same height above sea level.

16. **CONIFEROUS TREES**— Trees with short hard leaves in a summer or winter green broad-leaved forests with a small tree in the background.

17. **DELTA**— The triangular piece of land formed at the mouth of a river formed by the deposit of silt and enclosed by distributaries.

18. **DENUDATION**— The process of wearing away of rock by erosion and by atmospheric action.

19. **DESERT**— A boundless waste of sand, waterless and barren.

20. **EROSION**— Easing up or wearing away of rocks by frost, rain, river, sea, winds and other natural forces.

21. **ESTUARY**— The wide mouth of a river at the place where it meets the sea.

22. **FAULT**—A crack or opening in the surface of the earth along which rocks are displaced in a various position.

23. **FORDS**—Long, narrow, deep openings of the sea joining the land and with rocky banks.

24. **FOLD MOUNTAIN**—Ranges of mountains formed by strata of rock pushed out.

25. **GEYSERS**—Hot springs from which water sprouts high into the air.

26. **GULF**—An arm of the sea in a gulf and with a narrow mouth.

27. **GULF STREAM**—A current of warm water flowing from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic Ocean to the western part of Europe.

28. **HEMISPHERE**—One half of the terrestrial globe.

29. **HOT ISLANDS**—Islands built up by volcanic action and which are during eruption of fire and smoke.

30. **INTERLAND**—Fertile area behind a port through which the exports and imports pass.

31. **HIGH LATITUDES**—High pressure belt between 50° and 55° of latitude N. or S.

32. **ISO BAR**—Line passing through places having the same atmospheric pressure.

33. **ISOTHERMS**—Lines joining places having the same quantity of heat.

34. **ISOTHERMS**—Lines connecting places with the same temperature.

35. **THE NATIONAL DATE LINE**—180° E. and 180° W. are the same. Sailors when crossing the line add one day if they sail east and subtract one day if they go west.

36. **IRRIGATION**—Storing water and using it for raising crops or for use as irrigation.

✓ 37. **KAROOS**—The land between the coastal plain and the high plateau in S. Africa rises in terraces. These are called Karoo.

38. **LAGOONS**—Shallow water near the coast separated by sand banks.

✓ 39. **LAVA** Molten rocky mass which a volcano pours out through its mouth.

40. **LLANOS** Tropical grasslands in the Orinoco basin in S. America.

41. **LOESS** Soft yellow mud, very fertile, found in the basin of the Hoang Ho in North China.

✓ 42. **LOW ISLANDS**—Coral islands (atoll) built in the Pacific ocean e.g. Marshall, Gilbert, Cook and Society islands.

✓ 43. **MANDATORY STATE**—Territory handed over to the management of another power by the League of Nations.

44. **MARITIME CLIMATE**—(Oceanic) climate made equable by the influence of the sea. The range of temperature is small.

45. **MORAINES**—Stores and rocks deposited at the end of the glacier when the ice melts.

✓ 46. **OASES**—Fertile spots in the desert. Here are wells and springs. Vegetables grow and the date palm thrives.

✓ 47. **PAMPAS** Temperate grasslands in Argentina - South America.

48. **PRAIRIES**—Temperate grasslands in North America.

✓ 49. **RAIN SHADOW AREA**—Region lying on the leeward side of a mountain range and so dry.

50. **RIVERINA**—The richest part of the central plains of Australia watered by the Murray and its tributaries.

51. **RIVIERA**—The Coast round the gulf of Genoa—Italy—with a charming and pleasant climate.

✓ 52. **RANGE OF TEMPERATURE**—The difference between the maximum and minimum temperature of a place.

53. **REFRIGERATING CHAMBER**. A room for keeping things cool (fresh) by means of ice.

✓ 54. **RIFT VALLEY**—"A valley between two parallel fan is caused by the sinking down of earth" e.g., Rhine valley.

✓ 55. **SAVANNA**—Tropical grasslands in Africa and Australia.

✓ 56. **SCRUBLAND**. A region having vegetation intermediate between the desert and the Steppe. (borders of the desert)

57. **SELVES**—Tropical forests of the Amazon basin—South America.

58. **SHOTTS**—Shallow lakes in the Atlas region in Africa.

59. **SIERRAS**—Chains of jagged mountains on either side of a table land.

✓ 60. **STEPPES**—Temperate grasslands in Eurasia.

✓ 61. **SUNDERBANS**—Marshy jungles in the fringe of the Ganges delta.

✓ 62. **Taiga**—Coniferous forests in Asia.

63. **TELL**—The Coastal plain between the Atlas mountains and the sea in Africa.

✓ 64. **TERAI**—Swampy jungles at the foot of the Himalayas.

✓ 65. **TUNDRA**—the snow-covered plains round the Arctic ocean where only mosses and lichens grow.

66. **VELD**—Temperate grassland region in the plateau of South Africa.

✓ 67. **VOLCANO**—Burning mountain from the top of which (Crater, smoke and fire and at times masses of lava and ashes come out.

✓ 68. **WATERSHED**—The line of separation between waters flowing in different rivers, or basins.

69. **ZENITH**—The point in the heavens vertically above the observer.

70. **KOP ES**—Flat-topped hills in the Veld rising abruptly from the surface of the plateau.

What is the effect of altitude on climate?

The higher we go, the cooler it is. Temperature falls as we ascend. For every 300 ft. ascent, there is a fall of 1° F.

What is the effect of height on pressure?

The pressure also gets less as we go up. It falls at the rate of 1 inch per 1000 ft.

WORLD GENERAL

1. Name the currents of the Atlantic ocean. How do they affect the climate of the countries near which they flow?

1. The cold *Benguela current* (a branch of the West wind drift) flows along the west coast of Africa—cools the coast.

2. Then it turns into the *South Equatorial current*.

3. The *Brazil current* warms the east coast of Brazil.

4. The *North Equatorial* along the northern coast of America into the Gulf of Mexico.

5. The *Gulf stream* is a warm current warming the southern part of the eastern coast of North America.

6. The *North Atlantic drift* flows right across the Atlantic and keeps the coasts of the British Isles and N. W. Europe warm.

7. The *Arctic current* (cold) flows along the coast of Greenland.

8. The cold *Labrador current* along the coast of Newfoundland and the northern part of the east coast of North America. This forms the cold barrier between America and the true Britain, and helps to keep the east coast comparatively cold.

2. What are the currents of the Pacific?

1. The *Peruvian or Humboldt* current, (cold) along the western shores of S. America.

2. The *East Australian or New South Wales current* (warm) along the eastern shores of Australia.

3. The warm *Japan current* or *Kuro Siwo* flows along the eastern shores of Japan.

4. This turns into the *North Pacific drift* keeps the coast of Western Canada warm.

5. The cold *Kurur* current, from the sea of Okhotsk and Behr ng Strait towards the north of Japan.

Vide World map on currents P. 64

3. Name the currents of the Indian ocean

1. The *West Australian current*, a cold current, flows along the shores of West Australia.

2. This passes into the *Equatorial current*

3. A branch of it flows along the east coast of Africa. The *Agulhas current* (warm)

4. This is a warm *South* current, along the north east coast of Africa.

5. The *East Monsoon drift*, towards India

6. The *West Monsoon drift* in the Bay of Bengal.

4. What are the characteristics of the Tundra and the Ice cap region?

The ice cap lies near the Poles. They are covered with snow and ice all year. Vegetation and animals are impossible. Such regions include the interior of Greenland, the islands to the north of Canada and the Antarctic continent.

1. POSITION. The Tundra lies round the Arctic ocean. No Tundra in the Southern hemisphere, because there is no land in the latitude where the Tundra should be.

2. CLIMATE. Winter is long and severe. Summer, warm enough to make plants grow.

3. VEGETATION—Mosses, lichens and short berry bearing plants.

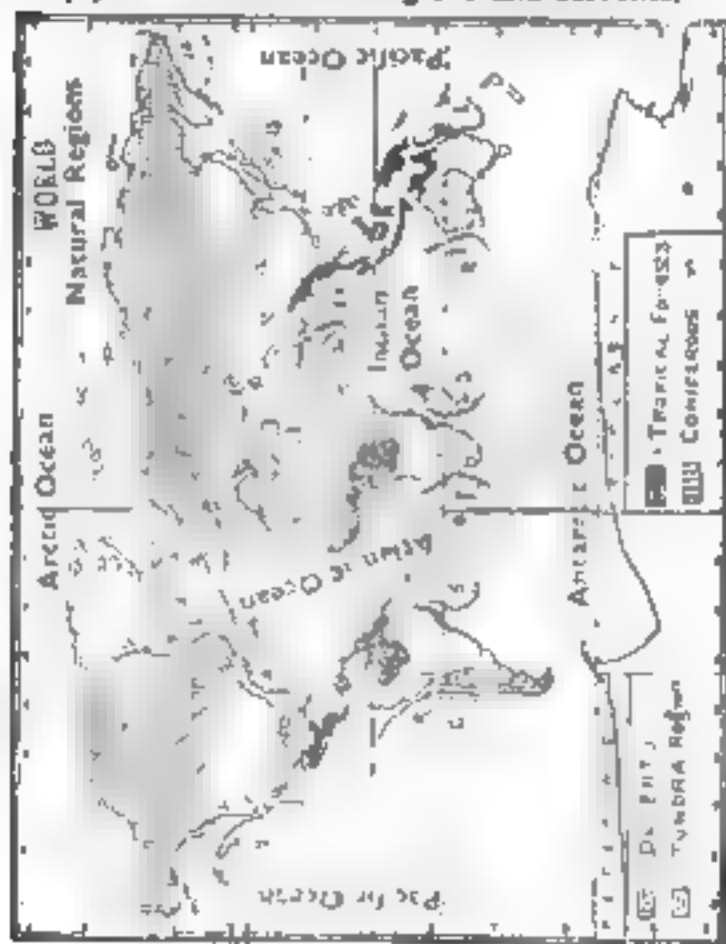
4. ANIMALS. The reindeer in Eurasia, the moose and musk ox in Canada.

5 COUNTRIES—North Canada and north of Eurasia.

6 OCCUPATIONS—The Eskimos live on seal, blubber and fish in winter and in summer they hunt caribou and musk oxen. The Lapps have herds of reindeer. They provide milk and meat and skins for clothing.

(Vide Natural Regions map below.)

(a) World Natural Regions and currents.



Reference —1=New South Wales current (warm) 2=West Australian current (cold) 3=Mozambique current (warm) 4=Zanzibar current (cold) 5=Brazilian current (warm) 6=Peruvian or Humboldt current (cold) 7=North Pacific current (warm) 8=Gulf Stream current (warm) 9=Labrador current (cold) 10=Arctic current (cold) 11=S.W. Monsoon Drift (warm) 12=N.E. Monsoon Drift (warm) 13=Kuro Sio current (warm) 14=Kuro current (cold).

5. What are the characteristics of the cold temperate forests?

They are called Coniferous forests

1. **POSITION**—South of the Tundra between the Arctic circle and 60° N in Europe and 49° N in America. No such forests in the S. Hemisphere.

2. **CLIMATE**—Short summers. Long cold winters with some snow.

3. **VEGETATION**—Trees have needle-shaped leaves. They bear cone-shaped fruits. Chief trees are pine, fir, spruce and larch. Wood is rich in resin.

4. **ANIMALS**—Fur-bearing animals like the squirrel, mink, ermine, black fox, and bear are found.

5. **OCCUPATIONS**—Lumbering timber industries (making doors and window frames), hunting fur-bearing animals, pulping and paper-making, manufacture of matches and packing cases.

6. **COUNTRIES**—Siberia in Asia, Canada in North America, Norway, Sweden, Finland and N. Russia in Europe.

6. Describe the broad leaved forests.

They are otherwise called Cool-Temperate Deciduous forests.

1. **POSITION**—In the northern hemisphere between latitudes 45° and 60° —near the sea in the western part of the temperate regions.

2. **CLIMATE**—Warm with good rainfall.

3. **VEGETATION.**—Broad-leaved trees to the oak, elm, ash, beech and maple yield hard timber. Fruit trees like the apple, pear, plum and cherry. New agricultural crops carried on here include wheat, oats, barley, turnips and sugar-beet.

4. **ANIMALS.**—Sheep and cattle.

5. **OCCUPATIONS.**—Agriculture and dairymaking.

6. **DISTRIBUTION.**—Europe, British Isles, France, Belgium, Holland and Central Europe & America, British Columbia, eastern Canada and N.E. United States, Arctic Japan, N.E. China, Australia, S.E. & Alaska and New Zealand, Northern & Central Africa & E. coast.

7. Describe the Temperate grassland

POSITION.—North and south of the Equator between 25° and 35° in the rain shadow of a mountain range.

CLIMATE.—Continental climate with hot summers and a winter great depth of snow and few frosts. Will be covered with snow.

VEGETATION.—Grass very luxuriant in some places.

ANIMALS.—Grazing animals, horses, cattle, sheep, deer, etc. and wild birds. Well adapted to the conditions of these animals.

OCCUPATIONS.—Rearing of animals, such as the sheep, cattle, etc. in places where are irrigated with water.

DISTRIBUTION.—Europe, Russia, Argentina, S. America, prairie, Africa, yield Australia, Downs.

8. Describe the Mediterranean lands.

POSITION.—North and south of the Equator between 30° and 40°.

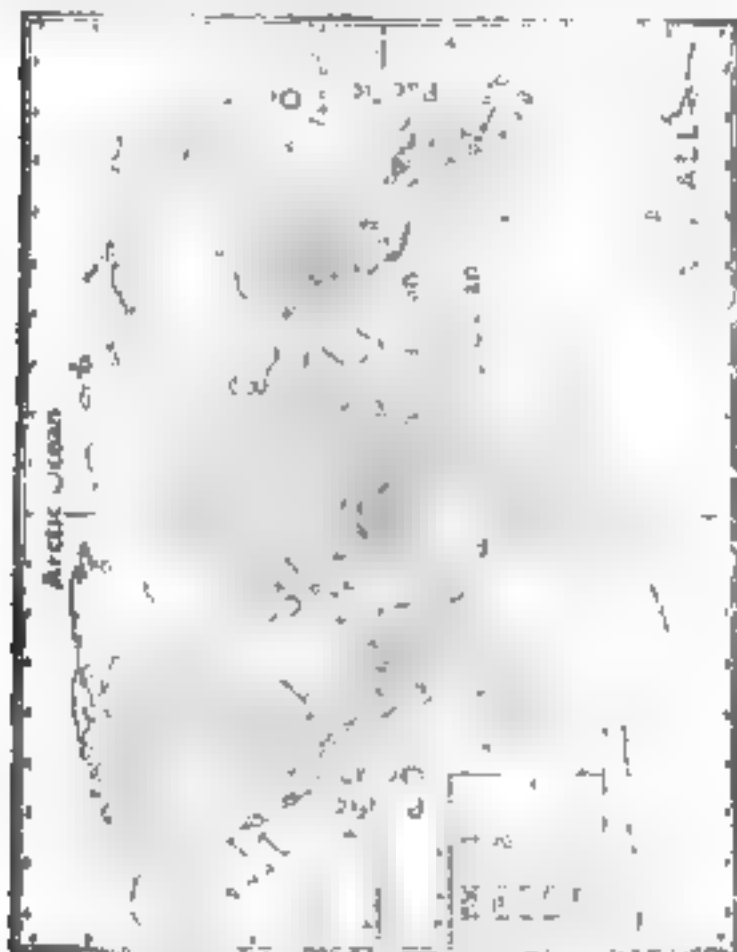
CLIMATE.—Sub-tropical, western margin region, warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters.

3. **VEGETATION.**—Evergreen trees like the olive, figs, the grapes, grapes and lemons, wheat and mulberry trees.

4. **OCCUPATIONS.**—Fruit growing, wine-making, silk manufacture and iron-mining.

5 COUNTRIES—Upper California, Middle Chile, S. W. of Cape Colony, South West Australia, S. Australia, Victoria and the countries on the Mediterranean coast.

(a) Draw a map of the world and mark therein the mean annual rainfall.



Reference: 1 = Above 80 inches. 2 = 40 to 80 inches.
3 = 20 to 40 inches. 4 = Under 20 inches. 5 = Under 10 inches.

9. Describe the desert lands of the world

1. **POSITION** Hot deserts, Northern hemisphere, on either side of the Tropic of cancer. The Sahara (Africa), Arabia, central Persia and The Thar desert of India. Mexico in North America. Southern hemisphere, on either side of the Tropic of capricorn. Kalahari in South Africa, the great Australian desert. Peru and North Chile in South America. Cool Temperate. North hemisphere, North of the Himalayas from Manchuria in the east to the Caspian sea in the west, and Colorado in N America. Southern hemisphere Patagonia in the Argentine republic.

2. **CLIMATE** dry region with rocky or sandy soil.

3. **VEGETATION** scrub on the borders of deserts, thorny plants like cactus or acacia date palm in oases.

4. **ANIMALS** the ostrich and the camel,

5. **OCCUPATIONS**—nomadic life, caravan trade in dates, camel hair, or such materials and skins.

10. Describe the Equatorial forests and the Tropical grasslands.

1. **POSITION** hot wet evergreen forests between 30° N and 30° S,—grasslands on either side of these forests.

2. **CLIMATE** in the forest region, rainfall above 80 inches temperature above 80° F. In the tropical grassland region, the climate is hot and wet. The rainfall above the sun (Sudan type).

3. **VEGETATION** dense luxuriant forest in the forest region grass and shrubs in the grasslands.

4. **ANIMALS**—elephants, snakes and monkeys in the forests and grass eaters animals like the zebra, giraffe and the antelope and also flesh-eating animals like the lion and the leopard.

5. **OCCUPATIONS**—in the forest collection of forest products like ivory rubber, palm oil and cocoa are grown now. In the tropical grasslands hunting, agriculture and cattle rearing.

6. **FORESTS** -The Congo basin, Guiana coast in Africa, the Amazon basin in S America, Malay peninsula and the East Indies in Asia, grass. Savannas of Africa, the Llanos and Campos of S America, the Savannas in America.

11 Order the monsoon lands.

1. POSITION AND COUNTRIES. All the countries of S. E. Asia, south east of a line drawn from the mouth of the Indus to Korea. Tropical India, Indochina and Southern China and the Philippines. Temperate Northern China, Korea and Japan.

2 CLIMATE Hot and wet Ranked 40 to 100

3. **VEGETATION AND ANIMALS** Tropical forests of oak and mahoe, rice, maize, millet, coffee, bananas, cotton and sugarcane. Temperate broad leaved and deciduous trees and wheat, barley, beans and maize.

4 OCCUPATIONS: agriculture and plantation work
rearing of domestic animals.

12. Describe the islands of the Pacific

POSITION—On outer edge of the E. shore 1 km. the S. E. Arm and east Austin in oak woods on the way to America, in grounds, in ones, or singly.

2. KINDS OF ISLANDS. Some low islands, remnants of a continent which once stretched farther north, do join the present—Antigua, the New England and New France (b) low islands built by coral reefs, as shown by a high 12 ft. above sea level e.g. The Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Cook and Society islands. (c) high islands volcanic in origin, e.g. The New Hebrides, the Fiji islands, the Solomon islands and Hawaii islands.

3. CLIMATE: monsoon or equatorial moderated by sea.

4. **VEGETATION** mountains clothed with forest, low lands overspread with rice fields and plantations of coffee, bananas, sugar cane and pine apple. Coconut palms on all islands esp. low.

5. OCCUPATION -agriculture and plantation work

13. Describe the High mountain and plateau lands.

1. COUNTRIES—Regions lying near the high mountains are the Rockies, Andes, Himalayas, Alps and others in Arabia, Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in Asia. Switzerland and the plateaus of Mediterranean countries of Europe. Rocky mountain region in N. America, Peru and Chile in S. America.

2. CLIMATE—depends on height varies from tropical to arctic.

3. VEGETATION corresponds to the climatic regions.

4. OCCUPATIONS—Pastoral work and agriculture and hunting.

14. Describe the industrial regions of Europe.

1. POSITION between parallels 40° and 55°, extending from the English Channel.

2. NAMES OF COALFIELDS—*a* The British include Lancashire, Scottish, North England, Midlands and S. Wales. *b* Belgium. *c* The Franco-German. *d* the Ruhr. *e* the Silesian and Czechoslovakian. *f* the Silesian.

3. MANUFACTURES—*a* possibly articles of iron, steel, engines, machinery, pottery, glassware and leather goods.

4. OTHER INDUSTRIAL AREAS—iron field near Moscow, iron in the Rhine valley, silk manufacture.

15. What are the industrial regions in North America?

1. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*a* The Pittsburgh area of the upper Ohio basin. *b* the Southern Appalachians. *c* the belt along the St. Lawrence river of the great lakes. *d* the manufacturing areas of New England. *e* details see answer to questions 81 to 85, North America.

2. CANADA. No industrial areas to compare with those of U. S. A. In towns like Toronto and Winnipeg agricultural machinery is made.

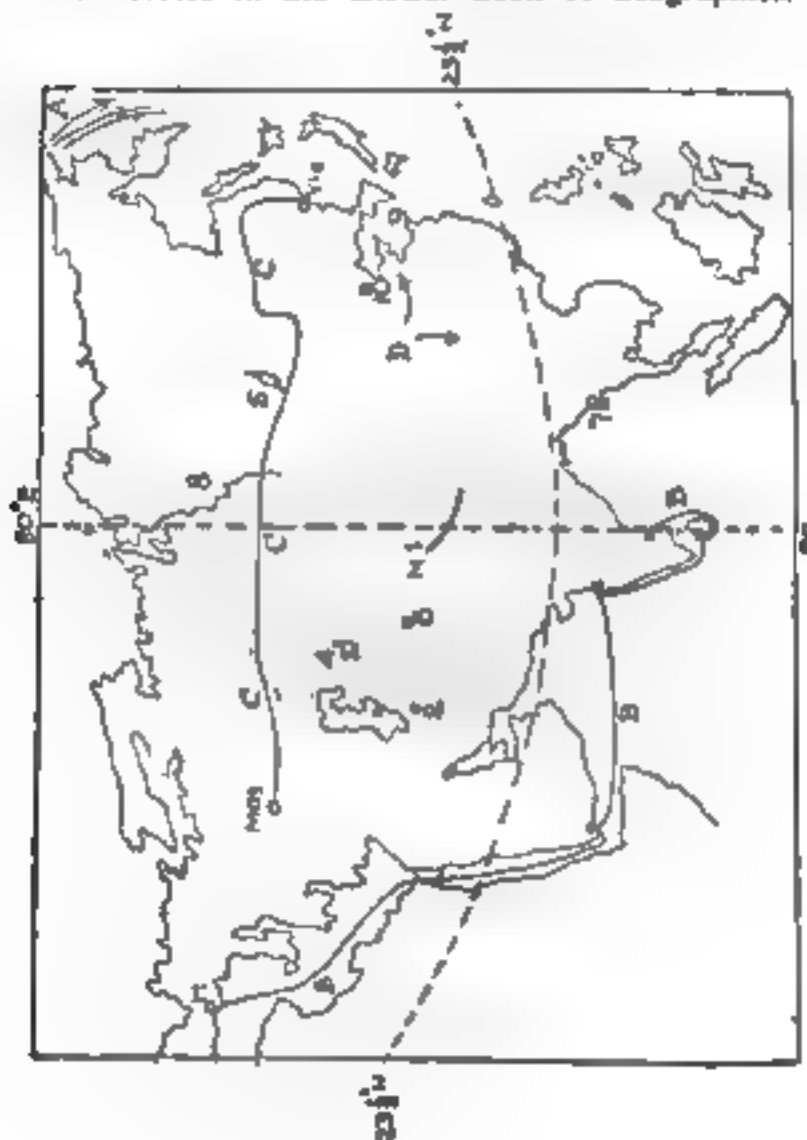
16. What are the characteristics of the British Empire?

It consists of many isolated territories of all shapes and sizes varying from the three and three quarter million square miles of Canada to the two square miles of Gibraltar. It is scattered all over the globe from the Arctic to the Antarctic and from farthest east to farthest west.

There are found with every type of scenery, from the snow capped peaks of the Himalayas to the sun baked plains of Australia; every type of climate from the hot and swampy Gird Coast to the biting winds of Northern Canada; every type of plant, every exotic animal, and every type of humanity.

SPECIMEN PAPER, GEOGRAPHY

I Write in the answer book 10 Geographical



names corresponding to the 10 numbers marked on the map.

1=Mount Karakoram. 2=Tebruz. 3=The Persian Gulf
4=The Aral Sea. 5= Baikal. 6=Khokhand. 7=Kangoon,
8=Yenisei. 9= The Yellow sea. 10=Peking.

I (a) Insert the following on the accompany map:

A=Course and direction of a cold current.

B=Sea route from Madras to Marseilles.

C=Land route from Moscow to Vladivostok

D=Direction of winds in North China in January.

II (a) Write in your answer book the names of Geographical features represented by 1 to 10 on the map given.



1=Central Australia, 2=Adelaide, 3 Java, 4=Philippine Islands, 5 Yangtze kiang, 6=Kashgar, 8=Karachi, 9=Singapore, 10 Vladivostok.

11(b) Mark the following in the Map.

A=The Great Barrier reef

B=Prevalence of summer winds over N. W. Australia and India.

C=River Hoang Ho.

D=Route from Colombo and Shanghai.

3 (a) When captain Scott reached latitude 80° S. how far was he from the South Pole?

(10 or 11 Miles)

The distance of S Pole is 90° South distance is 90 miles, 10 or 11 miles.

(b) Arrange the following places in two lists according as they are east or west of Greenwich—Mombasa, Ottawa, Cape Town, Liverpool, Lisbon, Borne.

East	West
Mombasa	Ottawa
Cape Town	Liverpool
Borne	Lisbon

4. Of what Geographical terms are the following examples Dacca, Atacama, Hong-Kong, Orinoco, Victoria, Nyasa, Korea, Malabar and Kharakoram

Dacca = Plateau Atacama = Hot desert Hongkong = Island Orinoco = River Nyasa = Fresh water lake Victoria = Water fall Korea = Peninsula Malabar = Gulf Kharakoram = Mountain

5. Give 3 manufactures which determine whether a region is grassland, forest or desert.

1 Iron, 2 or 3 etc. 2 Rainfall, 3 Soil.

6 (a) Give one important feature characteristic of the cultivated products of a country whose climate can be described as Mediterranean.

(b) Name one country in the Northern Hemisphere or one in the Southern Hemisphere which has this type of climate.

(c) Name 4 manufacturing industries which depend upon Mediterranean products.

a. The trees are evergreen. They have leaves with a hard, shiny surface or covered with hairy proved against evaporation.

b. I live in the Northern Hemisphere & W of West Australia. Southern Hemisphere.

c. Sugar, wine, fruit canning, etc.

7. Why is the distribution of the Tundra confined to the Northern Hemisphere?

Tundra is confined to the latitudes where the Tundra can be experienced.

8. Write down in your answer book the names of the following regions: Karroos, North German Plain, Serengeti, Middle West (U.S.A.), Canterbury Plains (New Zealand), Sweden, and Kenya. Opposite each name, write one of the following occupations where you would expect to find carried on there: growing cotton, growing wheat, growing, ostrich farming, rearing of camels, rearing of cattle, dairy-farming, wood pulp-mill.

Karoo: Cattle-farming

North German Plain: Tree-growing

Serengeti: Cattle-farming

New Zealand: Cattle-farming

Middle West (U.S.A.): Farming (wheat)

Sweden: Dairy-farming

Kenya: Wood-pulp-mill

Karoo: Coffee-growing

9. Name one country in each case from which South India imports the following: cotton, cane sugar, minerals, diamonds, rails, glassware.

India: South India

Cane Sugar—Java

Diamonds—Holland

Rails—England

Glassware—Japan.

10. What are the natural conditions that make it possible for U.S.A. to produce the cheapest steel in the world.

1. There is plenty of iron ore in the Lake Superior region.

2. This can be easily conveyed through the canals to the industrial region where coal is found.

3. The Natural gas found is used as fuel and for lighting.

4. This region has easy access to the sea by rail and canal.

5. The temperate climate enables people to work for a long time.

11. Write down in your answer book 6 words that would fill the gaps in the following paragraph :

Waterfalls drive machinery generating the 1— which is conveyed by means of 2— to the points where it is needed to drive manufacturing machines. In South India the power is conveyed from 3— on the Cauvery to the industrial region of 4— in Mysore. In Europe 5— and 6— are examples of mountain lands which have undergone a change in recent times owing to the development of this kind of power.

(1=electricity, 2= wires, 3= Sivsamudram, 4= Kolar or Badravati, 5= Sweden, 6= Switzerland.)

12. The islands of the Pacific may be divided into 3 types. State how these types differ from each other and name one example of each type of island.

1. Islands which are the result of Volcanic action. Hawaii, F. J.

2. Coral island—Gilbert, Cook and Friendly isles.

3. Continental islands—remains of continents now submerged—New Zealand.

13. Some of the following statements are true and some of them are not true. Write down in your answer book the numbers of the statements that are true. (No statement must be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.)

1. The most important mineral found in India is iron.
 2. The United Provinces depend more upon irrigation than upon rainfall for the necessary moisture for the crops.
 3. The characteristic crops of the drier regions of India are wheat and millets.
 4. The slopes of the Sahyadran mountains are covered with dense evergreen forests.
 5. By means of the Sukker Dam Sind will be irrigated by a system of inundation canals.
 6. India has no railways connecting with railways of any other countries.
 7. As the Cauvery runs for long distances through fairly level country, it is excellent for navigation.
 8. Berar is one of the chief cotton growing regions of India, for it lies within the Deccan Lava Region.
- (2, 5 and 6 are true.)
-

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination, 1934.

GEOGRAPHY (GROUP A)

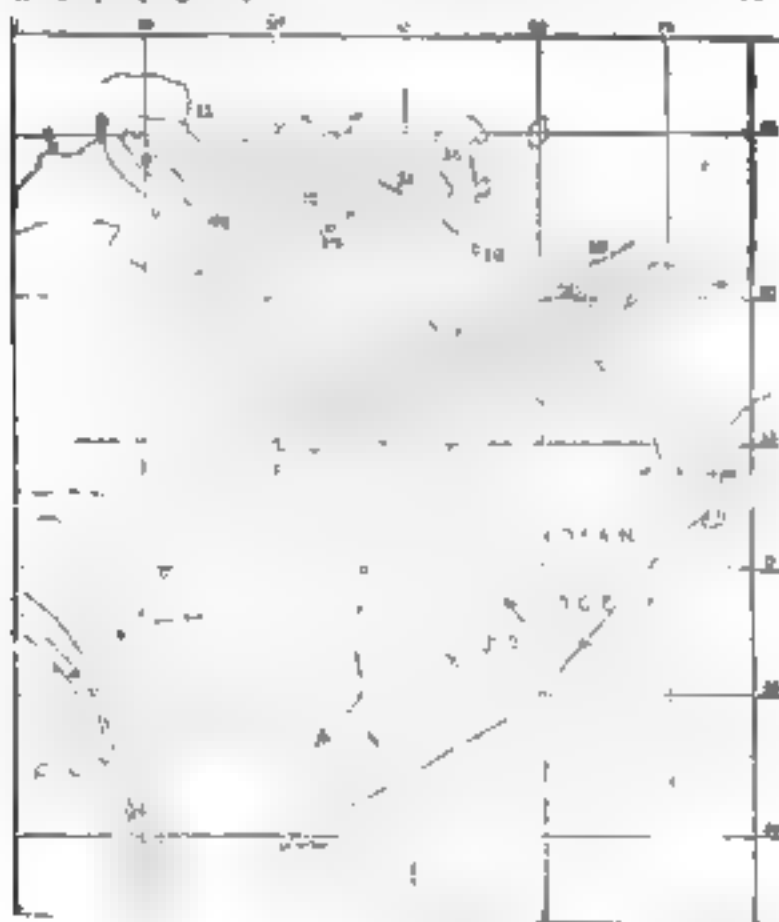
TIME—ONE HOUR

Marks.

(N.B. All questions to be answered.)

Question 1 — Write down on your answer paper the names of rivers, mountains, seas, towns, and countries corresponding to the 20 numbers given on the accompanying map.

10



(N.B.—Mountains are indicated by thick lines.)

Answer :— 1. Cape Town, 2. Zambesi, 3. Mombasa, 4. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 5. Alexandria, 6. Athens, 7. Marseilles, 8. Geneva, 9. Adriatic Sea, 10. Constantinople, 11. Danube, 12. Angora, 13. Aleppo, 14. Caucasus, 15. Tigris, 17. Persian Gulf, 18. Teheran, 19. Hindukush, 20. Quetta.

Question 2 :— On the accompanying map show the following :—

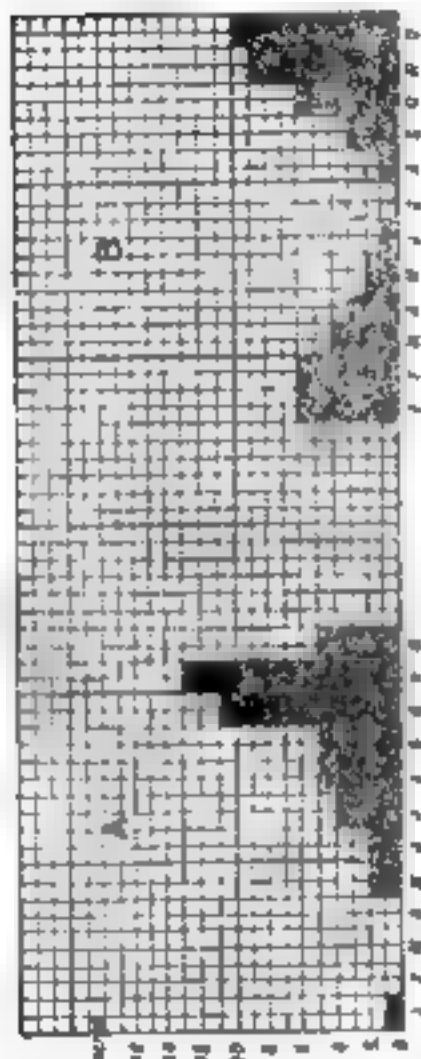
4

- (a) Region of the south-east trade-winds.
- (b) A cold current.
- (c) Regions of equatorial forest.
- (d) Route from Madras to Cape Town.

Question 3 :— Give one word for each of the following definitions :—

4

- (a) Long, narrow, deep openings in the coast usually with steep rocky banks.
- (b) A great circle on the globe passing through the poles and any given place.
- (c) Grassy plains in the tropics usually with clumps of trees.
- (d) The line of separation between water flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.
- (e) A ring-like coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.
- (f) Territory which has been handed over to the trusteeship of another power by the League of Nations.
- (g) The tidal mouth of a large river.
- (h) The mouth of a volcano.



Answer.—a. Fiord, b. Meridian or longitude, c. Savannas, d. Watershed, e. Atoll, f. Mandatory, g. Estuary, h. Crater

Question 4: The annual rainfall graphs of two places A and B are given on the attached sheet. 4 is in the tropics, B is in the temperate region. Write down in your answer paper the answers to the following. (10 marks)

(a) Which of these two places has the longer period of drought?

(b) Which has the greater total rainfall?

(c) Under which of the following headings would you classify the amount of rainfall of each place: good, moderate, poor, very poor?

Answer: (a) A has the longer period of drought.

(b) A has the greater total rainfall.

(c) Both A and B have good rainfall.

Question 5: (a) When travelling westwards would you have to pay the hands of your watch back wards or forwards? (2 marks)

(b) What would be the difference in time between Mangalore and Durban, and (c) between Mangalore and Durban if you use the accompanying map to help.

Answer: Mangalore, longitude is 75° E.

Durban, " " " 30° E.

Note: 45° diff. Difference in time, $45 \times 4 = 180$ minutes.

$180 \div 60 = 3$ hrs. It is east of Durban so 3 hrs. +.

So Mang. and Durban have same time for they lie on the same longitude.

Question 6: (a) Name two similar regions that occur on the equator or on the west coasts of South America and Africa. (2 marks)

(b) Name two regions in Europe that are similar to two regions in Australia.

Australia

Africa

Answer: (a) Atacama—

Kalahari—

Deserts.

Central Chile

Cape Town—

Med. regions.

(d) In the Alps above the mapes c Condarous forests there are no more lands for cattle and goat.

(e) The Damodar valley continued extends into Bengal and most of its coal raised is exported from Calcutta to Ceylon and Malaya.

(f) Amongst the densely populated areas of India are the Ganga plain of the Ganges and the forested hills of Assam and Burma.

(g) The northern boundary of the Madras Presidency reaches Bihar and Orissa, the British Province Bombay Presidency, and Hyderabad &c.

Answer (a) No, (b) No, (c) Yes, (d) Yes, (e) Yes (f) No, (g) Yes.

SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination 1935

(GEOGRAPHY (GRUP A))

Time—One Hour

Marks,

NOTE—All questions to be answered.

Question 1 Write down on your answer paper the names of rivers, mountain gulls, islands, peninsulas, and islands given on the accompanying map.

10

Answer Rivers (marked) The Mississippi, Yukon, Colorado, Saskatchewan, St Lawrence, Amazon, Orinoco, Paraguay, Paraná, Uruguay.

Mountains (marked) The Rockies, Cascade Range—Sierra Nevada, Sierra Madre, Andes, Himalayas.

Gulls— (marked) Mexico, California, St Lawrence Hudson Bay.

Lakes— (marked) Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Titicaca.

Towns— (marked) Halifax, Quebec, Ottawa, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso.

Peninsulas—Labrador—Florida—Yucatan—California—Alaska

Islands—New Foundland, Cuba, Haiti, Tierra del Fuego, Falkland Isles.

Question 2 On the accompanying map show the following:—

4

(a) A region of prevailing westerly winds

(b) A warm current.

(c) A belt of coniferous forests.

(d) A route from New York to Valparaiso.

Answer—(a) South of the Tropic of Capricorn

(b) 1. North Pacific drift: on the West coast of N. America.]

2. Gulf Stream: along the S. half of the E. coast of U.S.A.]

3. Brazilian current: [E. Coast of Brazil]

(c) Coniferous forest in N. America south of the Tundra: N. Canada.]

(d) Route from New York to Valparaiso, via Cape Horn to Rio de Janeiro. N. Bermuda Isles to New York

Question 3—Give one word for each of the following definitions

4

(a) A strip of country that is sunk down as the result of parallel faults or breaks in the land due to pressure or tension

(b) A line on the globe drawn parallel to the equator, is not half of it

(c) Grassy plains of Eurasia in the middle of the continent in the temperate region.

(d) A mass of snow and ice which moves slowly down the slope of a mountain, and from the lower end of which a stream is formed by the melting of it.

(e) A well formed by boring through impervious rocks, the water being forced up by pressure caused by the weight of the water standing at a higher level.

(f) A land into which people of another country go and settle down *permanently*.

(g) The area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

(h) A shallow bed of the sea adjoining the coast of a land, sloping towards the deeper sea beyond.

Answer : a Rift valley, b The Tropic of Cancer, c Steppes, d Glacier, e Artesian well, f Colony, g Basin, h Continental Shelf.

Question 4 The monthly rainfall figures for three places in India A, B, and C—are given below. State in what region you would expect each of these places to be situated.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
A	1	0	0	0.1	0.5	18.5
B	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
C	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.0
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A	23.2	14.2	10.9	1.5	0.5	0.1
B	1.2	1.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.2
C	5.8	4.7	4.8	10.9	13.0	5.3

Answer : A—in the region of Summer monsoon (Bengal or Burma).

B—Kamshadow region.

C—South of Madras winter rain. N.E. Monsoon

Question 5 (a) When it is midday at New Orleans, what will be the time at (i) Denver, (ii) Philadelphia, and (iii) St. Louis. (Use the accompanying map to help you to calculate.)

2

(b) What will be the local time at Madras (80° 15'E) at the same time?

	Long. (ude)	Time
Answer (a) New Orleans	90° W	12 Noon.
Denver	105° W	11 a.m.
Philadelphia	75° W	1 p.m.

St. Louis	90° W	12 Noon.
(b) Madras	80° 15' E	11:21 p.m.

Question 6 — Write down in your answer book the names of the following regions or countries: Panama, Brazil, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Eastern Canada, Transvaal, Assam.

4

For each name write one of the following occupations which you would expect to find carried on there: gold mining, tea-growing, tourist industry, wood-pulp making, dairy farming, rubber growing, wheat farming, cottage-growing.

Answer	Occupations
Panama	Gold mining.
Brazil	Coffee growing.
Norway	Rubber growing.
Denmark	Dairy-farming.
Switzerland	Tourist industry.
Eastern Canada	Wood-pulp making.
Transvaal	Gold mining.
Assam	Tea growing.

Question 7 — From the towns given below select the best example of each of the following types of towns: (a) a lake port, (b) a river port, (c) a political capital. Munich, Manchester, Melbourne, Madras, Hankow, Oxford, Chicago, Surat, Moscow, Baku.

4

Answer	(a) A lake port	Melbourne.
	(b) A lake port	Chicago.
	(c) A river port	Hankow.
	(d) A political capital	Moscow.

Question 8 — Write down in your answer book eight words that would fill each of the gaps left in the following paragraph —

2

Rainfall is very (1)— distributed in the different parts of India and in the different (2)— several parts of the country such as the lower (3)— basin, the (4)— Ganges region, the Deccan (5)—, and parts of Madras

receive insufficient (6)— which has therefore to be (7)— by artificial methods of water supply called (8) if good crops are to be grown.

Answer 1=Unevenly 2=somewhat
3=plus 4=upper
5=plateau 6=rain
7=supplemented 8=irrigation

Question 9 Some of the following statements are true and some are false. Read each carefully and if you think it is true put 'yes' on the answer line; if you think it is false put 'no'. If you do not know put 'no'.

(1) India is a very thinly populated country. (2) The East India Company's ships were not built in India.

(3) The British Fleet and the Indian Navy have come to a joint understanding to combine their wind-power by means of windmills.

(4) The British and the Indian Navy have come to a joint understanding to combine their wind-power by means of windmills.

(5) The British and the Indian Navy have come to a joint understanding to combine their wind-power by means of windmills.

(6) The British and the Indian Navy have come to a joint understanding to combine their wind-power by means of windmills.

(7) The British and the Indian Navy have come to a joint understanding to combine their wind-power by means of windmills.

(8) The British and the Indian Navy have come to a joint understanding to combine their wind-power by means of windmills.

(9) The British and the Indian Navy have come to a joint understanding to combine their wind-power by means of windmills.

of the monsoon. So it is grown on the leeward slopes of the Western Ghats in Mysore, Coorg, Nilgiris, &c.

Answer —(a) Yes, (b) No, (c) Yes, (d) Yes, (e) No, f) No. g) Yes.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination 1936

GEOGRAPHY (GROUP A)

TIME—ONE HOUR

Marks,

N.B. All questions should be answered.

Question 1 Write down in your answer book, in a vertical column, the numbers 1 to 16 in order, and opposite each write the name of the river, island, town, seaport, inland sea, lake, natural region, mountain range, current, vegetation zone, or engineering work required with the corresponding number on the map provided.

8

Use map on page 223.

Answer The Caspian Sea, 2 Cairo, 3 The Japan current, or Kuro Shio, 4 Yacine kang, 5 Indianapolis, 6 Maduregar, 7 Desert (Kalahari), 8 The Danube, 9 Sydney, 10 Leningrad, 11 San Francisco, 12 Mediterranean Region, 13 The Appalachian region, 14 The Panama Canal, 15 Tropical or Hot wet forests, 16 Lake Erie.

Question 2 Mark on the map provided

6

(a) A route to New Zealand from London,

(b) Singapore,

(c) Yokohama,

(d) The region of densest population in India,

(e) One of the transcontinental railways of North America,

(f) The air route to India from London.

Write against each the number given to it in the question.



Answer :—(a) More, (b) Less, (c) Less, (d) Less, (e) More, (f) More

Question 5 :—Write down the following in the order that they would be experienced when travelling from the North Pole to the Equator :—(a) North-east Trade Winds, (b) the Doldrums, (c) the Calms of Cancer, (d) the Westerlies.

Answer :—1. The Westerlies, 2. The Calms of Cancer, 3. N. E. Trades, 4. The Doldrums

Question 6 :—The two following diagrams represent the exports from Bombay and Madras. Write down four differences between the exports from these two towns which can be learnt from these two diagrams :—

The exports of Bombay.

Raw Cotton.	Cotton Goods.	Cotton Seeds.	Linseed.	Groundnuts.	Wool.	Hides, Skin, Leather.	Others.
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The exports of Madras.

Leather.	Skins.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Goods.	Groundnuts.	Others.
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Answer :—1. The exports of Bombay are much greater than those of Madras.

2. Cotton comes first among the exports in Bombay.

3. Leather and skins take the first place in Madras.

4. Wool and linseed are absent in Madras.

Question 7 :—Write the following in your answer-book :—Capetown ; North-west Australia ; the dry belt of Burmah ; Northern Siberia ; South Wales ; Persia ; Saar Basin ; North-western Europe.

Opposite to these names write the most appropriate of the following statements:—An unproductive region. An area of cool temperate deciduous forests. Has a Mediterranean climate. A land of temperate deserts. A monsoon region. An industrial area. A mining district. An oil producing region.

Answer :—Cape Town—Mediterranean climate

N. W. Australia—A monsoon region.

The dry belt of Burma—Oil producing region.

Northern Siberia—Unproductive region.

South Wales—A mining district.

Persia—A land of temperate deserts.

Saar basin—An industrial area.

N. E. Europe—cool Temperate deciduous forest.

Question 2 :—Some of the following statements are true and some are false.

Write the letter given to each statement in your answer-book and put yes or no against it according to whether you think the statement is true or false.

No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.

(a) The Nile flows up to the Mediterranean.

(b) When it is 4 p.m. in London it will be 6 a.m. in New York (long. 74° W.).

(c) There is the same general arrangement of ocean currents in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the north of the Indian Ocean.

(d) Rivers which flow in a meandering course across a plain, deposit sandbanks in some places and actively wash away their banks in others.

(e) Cotton fabrics are woven in Bombay and Madras, silk goods are made in Bengal and Mysore, and woollen goods in Kashmir and the Central Provinces of India.

(f) The sun shines vertically over the tropic of Cancer and the wind systems of the world have moved

to the south during July and so only the northern part of Europe is under the influence of the Westerlies.

Answer :—(a) No, (b) No, (c) No, (d) Yes, (e) No, (f) No.

Question 9 :—Write down in your answer-book the number beside the blanks in the three following statements. Against each number write the word which will fill each of the gaps correctly :—

(a) Just as in Asia there is a central knot of mountains, so also is there a central knot in Europe. The knot in Europe is formed by the 1—. These mountains form a short curve from 2— to 3—.

(c) The continent of 4— is a great tableland not quite as high as the Deccan with ranges of mountains rising from it.

(c) Nearly the whole of India south of the great plain of Hindustan is occupied by a 5—. The western side is the 6— and the surface slopes down towards the 7—. The highlands on its western margin are known as 8—.

Answer :—1—Alps.

2—Greece or West, South West.

3—the Adriatic Sea or East, North East.

4—Africa or Australia.

5—Plateau or tableland.

6—Higher.

7—East.

8—The Western Ghats.

